INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & CUNDIFF, "He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingles the sweet with the useful." EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.
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From the Glasgow Times.

Dr John Sappington.

This gentleman's name, as well as leading traits of character, is extensively known throughout this state, and the West. During a long life he has acquired a large estate, which he prudently determined to administer upon, during his life. accordingly he recently called to his old family mansion in Saline, his sons and sons-in law, and the elder heirs of a deceased daughter. They consisted of Gov. M. M Marmaduke, Claiborn F. Jackson, Dr. W Price, L Eddings, sons-in law, the heirs of Mrs. Pearson, and his two sons, Wm. and E D. Sappington — They were all congregated around the family board, in the old mansion in Saline, and there, in the presence of the Doctor with the utmost harmony, fixed upon the value of his lands, about eight thousand acres, and a lage number negroes; by the same consent each took a part as he st suited his purpose at the price named. The personal property consisting of stock, mules, horses &c, were put up at auction, and the proceeds of the sale divided in a like manner. The whole estate except so much as the Doctor reserved for his own use, was disposed of, to the entire satisfaction of the doner and the recipients, leaving no cause for dispute or litigation hereafter.— The Doctor reserved for himself twenty thousand dollars in cash, ten or twelve thousand of which, we understand, he intends properly to invest as a permanant fund for the education of poor children in the county of Saline. This donation will rear to his memory a monument more durable than marble or iron.

The old "homestead" fell to the lot of our fellow countryman, C. F. Jackson, Esq, who we understand, is about to remove to it.— The foregoing particulars have been in our possession for some time but we did not feel authorized to make them public; but as they have already appeared in several papers, we feel at liberty to pulish them: remarking, that in the disposition of his estate, the Doctor has evinced that clearness of judgment, and soundness of sense, which have been the marked traits of his life.

"Past Ten O'Clock!"—"If you are a young lady that has beaux remember that you have no right to encourage the overfrequency of their visit in any house; that is not your home, or to devote much of your time and attention to flirtation with them. Above all, avoid introducing to the family of your entertainers young men whom they are likely in any respect to disapprove. No stranger who has the feelings of a gentleman will make a second visit to any house unless he is invited by the head of the family, and he will take care that his visit shall not begin too early nor continue too late. However delightful he may find the society of his lady fair, he has no right to incommode the family with whom she is staying by prolonging his visit to an unreasonable hour. If he seems inclined to do so there is nothing amiss in his fair one hinting to him that it is past ten o'clock. Also there should be 'temperance' even in morning calls. It is rude in a young gentleman and lady to monopolize one of the parlors nealy all the morning, even if they are really courting—still more so if only pretending to court, for instance sitting close to each other and whispering on subjects that might be discussed aloud before the whole house, and talked of accross the room." —[Miss Leslie.

A Picture.—The following is Mr. Dickison's description of the elements of the Democratic party, that recently assembled in convention at Syracuse, N. Y:

"In addition to a numerous corps of public officers, State and national, with the bribery of office and threats of expulsion there were there, by freesoil agency, to take part in the proceedings of the convention, the spawn of general jail delivery from the City of New York, the black vomit of the Tombs and Blackwell's Island—the hair lip, slitted ears, broken noses, blear eyes, and on an average only about two whole ones to three mencreatures as ragged as Lazirus and murderous as Cain, mottled with disease, foul with stench, creeping with vermin, shaggy with drunken ferocity, and armed with implements of their trade, slung-shots and bowie knives —there under the control of public officers to force respectable democrats and peacible citizens into 'harmonious' concert with those who took them there. The result is known."

Mental and Corporial Suffering.—There is a verry pretty Persian apologue on the difference between mental and corporeal suffering. A King and his minister were discussing the subjvct, and differed in opinion The minister maintained the first to be more severe, and to convince his sovereign of it he took a lamb, broke its leg, shut it up, and put food before it. He took another, shut it up with a tiger, which was bound by a strong chain, so that the beast could spring near, but not seize the lamb, and put food also before him. In the morning he caried the King to see the effect of the experiment. The lamb with the broken leg had eaten up all the food placed before him—the other was found dead from fright.

HOMELY MARIA.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

"*This* is living!" exclaimed a gay looking young man, sitting down to a neat, but abundant country breakfast table. "By this time the city folks are nearly baked, while here the wind comes blowing over that clover field, sweet with June roses. Come, Maria, what kind of a company can we get up for a fishing party? I'm bound to have a time."

"You won't find city fashions, or city beauties here," said Maria, smiling, but Fred cut her speech short with—

"Confound city beauties, and everything belong to the city just now, I'll none of them. I tell you I've come to the country just to cut clear from city sights and sounds — There! that isn't very elegant orthography, but make the best of it. I'm as much a rustic as any of you. I'm going to make friends with every farmer's boy, and claim cousinship with the teacher, and minister especially. As to the young ladies, I'm prepared to like every one of them, especially if they all make such bread as you, Maria. One meal like this is worth a dozen in the city."

Maria blushed, as most young ladies do who are complimented. She was a plain, sweet-tempered girl, an adopted daughter, who, since her earliest years, had been as a devoted child to the farmer and his wife.— She knew she was not handsome; she painfully felt the difference when in the society of her beautiful foster consin, Fred's only sister, whose long golden curls and eyes of heavenly blue, whose form of perfect contour, and manners bewitchingly graceful, crowded her shrine with lovers and admirers. Neither was she accomplished, save in the possession of a voice very pure and powerful — Her foster parents were old-fashioned people, pround or her ability and natural aptitude for house-work. None could keep house better than Maria. From garret to cellar of the old-fashioned mansion, with its out-of-the-way corners, and crooked passages was seen the fairy-like neatness of some master hand. And that hand was Maria's, though so quietly she moved about, with such consummate tact, and skillful forsight, that every element of confusion seemed to fall into order the moment her presence became visible. Maria was no ordinary scholar likewise. Under that plain exterior lay a mine rich with jewels and though so unostentatious that one might have questioned her capacity she was nevertheless a woman of intellect. She read much, but she thought more and though she rarely talked, when she did, one could but listen with growing admiration.

Fred. Watson had just pased his college comencement with unusual honors. Worn out in body and mind, he sought the beautiful country home of his uncle, and entered with a hearty zest into the enjoyment of rural pleasures He was pleased with Maria, thought her an "excellent cook," and altogether a nice girl but considered her nothing more. Day after day her quiet face was his companion, and yet he saw nothing but an ordinary person with rather more than a modicum of good sense.

One pleasant hour they sat upon the porch long after the twilight had faded out. Silence reigned, save when the drowsy kine moved homeward, tinkling the bells that hung from their huge throats. In among the tangled leaves of the old trees through which the sky seemed broken into blue and white, the pale young moon looked faintly. It was the last of August and heaps of ripened corn mingled their tresses of gold with the stubble of the harvest ground. A river with banks of low willows hanging over till they dipped their green tassels in its depth, bubbled but a few feet from the old homestead, while thrown full in a circle of white light, the square high well, with its enormous sweep, its bucket, windlass, and chain, grouped in one black mass in the centre, formed as pleasant a picture as ever gladdened the hungry eye of painter or poet.

A knoll made by the branching roots of a grand elm, formed the rustic seat whereupon sat Maria and her foster cousin. Fred, who thought of leaving in a few days, was now unwontedly eloquent in praise of his city home. He had told Maria of all the beautiful girls he knew—how one had eyes like night, and tresses like the deep of an occean wave lit by the moonlustre. How another had soft English beauty, cheeks tinged with the bloom of the peach, and hair like the gleaming silk of corn, eyes bluer than the sky, and a smile as sweet as May. He told of their varied graces; with what taste one played the harp, and how her white arms flashed over its gold. How surpassingly radiant another seemed in the lighted ballroom, each one possessed some glorious gilt that was sealed to poor Maria.

And long after they had parted, the good girl sat in her little chamber, and pondered on what he had said. With tears standing on her lashes, she whispered, "Oh! why was I not beautiful?" Then for a moment she stood before her glass, but putting her hands before her face, she murmured, "No, no; no jewels, no flowers, no rare adornment would make me other than I am—homely Maria."

She sat down again and looked out upon the calm night. "Nature is beautiful," she thought; "there is not an ugly flower in the universe; the tiniest spear of grass is beautiful; the sky, the clouds, every tree—nature is *all* beautiful; why was not I given the charm of pleasing others, and of winning hearts?"

At that moment her eye fell on he rBible. The very sight seemed a bitter reproof. 'God made me what I am," she murmured, "and I am rendering myself hideous in His sight by thus complaining. I will try to be happier; I will try to conquer this vain and wicked wish, for He knows what is best for me."

So she would not weep or repine any more, but praying with the simplicity of a child she sought an innocent pillow.

And that very night Fred, sat musing in his own room, long after the moon had vanished among the stars. "She is certainly a fine girl, but so homely. It's a pity she had not *some* redeeming feature; for instance—beautiful eyes, or fine complexion. Certainly she is the most entertaining creature, for one that knows so little; but say what you will, she's homely Maria, and always will be—pity!"

The next day Fred, was gone from early morning till night; and Maria in keeping heart and hands busily employed, strove to banish all thoughts that tended to make her dissatisfied with herself. In the evening her cousin came home with a violent headache, and by the day upon which he had settled with himself to return, he was sick with a raging fever. For three weeks was Maria at his bedside, night and day. She hardly allowed herself to rest for a moment and all the while did not neglect overlooking the household, or attending to the comfort of her aged foster parents. And sweeter than tongue can tell, seemed her ministrations to the invalid. *Her* hand upon his burning forehead, *her* skill to raise the pillow and place his head just as he could lie easiest; above all her cherry smile, her quit manner, never prophesying danger, her untiring attention and almost prophet eye—these were dearer to him than he ever deemed such service could be.

And when the fever had spent its wild course, but gently and the heart moved languidly, and it was heaven to feel the soft air come in and steal wooingly over his temples, then he prized the gentle girl of whom he had thought so little. Then almost lost in wonder, he listened to her liquid voice reading with fine poetic feeling, his favorite authors—or, while she sang in her low, rich tones, some old familiar ballad. Then he saw the eye kindled that he had thought so destitute of the light of genius; he noted the metamorphosis always visible to the dawning glance of love, and wondered why, he had called Maria homely. And at last, when he had so far recoved as to walk slowly around the house, he could no longer bear to be away from her presence. The unostentatious manner in which she performed her household avocations, charmed him. There seemed a glance given to the lowliest domestic duty, and around her a sphere of purity, the result of carrying her good heart into all her works.

Yes, he loved at last; the fastidious, elegant collegian loved with an intensity of devotion that surprised himself He who had declared that his wife must be beautiful as an angel, accomplished, wealthy, found his heart irretrievable given to homely Maria.

It was not long before he told her so. be sure, reader; and she, frightened at this result, yet she could not deny, gratified, listened to him with trembling

Too generous to take advantage of what she thought might be the promptings of gratitude, she answered him with her whole heart —a heart that had longer than she knew, belonged to him.

"You must go back to the city," she said, "mingle again with its fair daughters, test your love amidst its gay scenes, and if at the end of a year you still wish me to be your wife, I cannot say no; but till then, let us make no engagement. And if you should love another—" her voice faltered—"remember, I shall never blame you, but live in the sweet remembrance of your love for one so unworthy as Maria."

Entreaty was useless. Maria was firm, and Frederick at last consented Back to his father's hall he wandered; the young and lovely thronged about his path, and wondered why they had no lover in him. Every beautiful girl whose charms where enhanced by sterling virtue, seemed yet not so beautiful as Marria, and he was atonished at his own immobility, when some new star of loveliness called for worship. It was because he loved goodness for its own worth alone— it was because his converse with Maria had made his heart stronger and purer.

It was nearing the second evening of August Twilight lay in its red beauty upon the hills and the forests, and the beautiful fields about the old family mansion of the Watsons. Within, one heart, at least, beat with expectation, Maria, more restless than she had ever been before, stood at the open window, straining her vision, sometimes through gathering tears.

She was the same sweet girl as of old, and yet there seemed some change. The eyes were deeper, larger, brighter; her brown hair hung in abundant ringlests, her dark cheek was tinged with a rich hue, her lips were more eloquent. A dress of white made fastefully, set off her small and pretty figure to advantage; but yet there was a something —a spiritual look born of devotion to her lover. Maria seemed better than beautiful.

But she was intensely anxious. Every moment she would clasp her hands and walk nervously—sometimes a little outside the old door, picking and pulling to pieces the red roses, and sweet honeysuckle. What if he came not? She had no intimation that he would, though the general tone of his letter was unaltered. He might not come tonight, or to-morrow, or in a week; August was the period specified—no particular day or hour; and yet it would seem so much sweeter if he would come early.

At last the twilight lingered only over the horison; the quiet stars came out, the cricket began chirping under the hearth, the last tinkling cow-bell had passed, and "katy-did" hung up her little trumpet.

Maria turned and entered the parlor, all fragrant with late roses, late and very rare. She sat down, and a feeling of loneliness came over her, she had so expected him— and oh! if he came not at all—if—

"Maria, *dear* Maria."

Oh! how she sprang from her seat, and turning in another instant, was folded in his arms. What cared she for beauty then? Sweet triumph and complete? True to his promise, he loved her, he claimed her. and the happiest bride in the world was "homely Maria," when some few weeks after the return, she gave her hand to one who loved her for her for own sweet sake.—[Olive Branch

A Mistake.

Old Dick Baldwin stoutly maintained that no man ever died of drinking. "Some puny things," he said, "have died of learning to drink, but no man ever died of drinking."— Now Baldwin was no mean authority; for he spoke from great practical experience, and, was, moreover, many years treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

[From Gleason's Pictorial.]

We May Roam Round the World.

BY J. D. JOHNSON M. D.

We may roam round the world,
Yet we only find rest
On the spot where the feet
Of our infancy prest;
And we turn to the haven,
Though distant it lie,
In the evening of life,
For 'tis there we would die.

Dear home, thy lone image
Lives on in the breast,
Though misforture or crime
May have darkened the rest;
And broken and dried
Though its fountain may be,
In its depths there's a tear
Still remaining for thee!

Youth floats back again,
As we gaze on the spot;
Blighted hope, broken frame,
Weary years are forgot;
Memory kindly returns
Thy bright visions of yore,
And O, blissful moment,
We are children once more!

As there seems to be a general inquiry in regard to new countries, and a universal desire to emigrate somewhere, we have taken the liberty to extract from a private letter the following description of a trip in Western Texas, by a Missourian. We would advise those who can't find homes in Nebraska to give Texas a trial:

Naches, Houston Co., Sep. 18, 1853.

I have just returned from the west I crossed the Trinity river at Alabama and traveled westward to Wheelock, through Leon Co. After leaving Wheelock I traveled to Nashville, passing through the Brazos bottoms and crossing the river at that place. Nashville is situated on the west bank of the Brazos about three miles below the mouth of Little River, in Burleson County. It has a beautiful location for a town and is said to be healthy Fine springs of water break out of the bluff at this place. There is no doubt but, when the Brazos is navigated successfully, that Nashville will be quite a business place. From this place I travelled up Little River and its waters through a poor post oak country, only suited for grazing, except the river and creek bottoms which are rich and well adapted to cultivation. About fifteen miles before reaching Austin I struck beautiful rich musquite prairies. Timber is scarce in this part of Williamson and Travis Counties. The distance from Nashville to Austin is about eighty miles, through Burleson, Williamson and Travis Counties. Austin is in the last named County, and, as you are aware, is the seat of Government of the State. It is quite a flourishing and business place, and is improving rapidly. A great many fine brick buildings have lately been erected and many more are on the way A fine State House is being built of fine white granite, the natural production of Travis County. The country up the Colorado abounds with the same kind of granite which affords the best building material I have ever seen. The land around Austin, for some miles is very rich and is now selling at from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre. The water is good—the country abounds in fine springs. Austin, I think, at no distant day, is going to be the most flourishing and fashionable city or town in Texas, or in the South West. I remained in Austin about seven days, transacting business in the various State offices beginning at the Land Office and taking in rotation the Adjutant's, Auditor's, Comptroller's and Treasurer's Office; and I would here remark that Texas can boast of having as good officers as any State in the Union. They are accommodating, genteel and polite gentlemen. Leaving Austin I traveled to Georgetown, the county town of Williamson County, crossing Walnut, Brushy and various other creeks. The land is fertile and well adapted to grazing and farming purposes. Wheat grows to perfection in this section. The water in this part of the country is beautiful and clear as crystal The country presents a fine scenery. I then traveled down the San Gabriel and Little River to Cameron in Milan County, through a most beautiful prairie country. The land is as rich as any of the Northern prairies. It is finely watered and the best grazing country in Texas.— There is plenty of timber in the river and creek bottoms. This country is quite healthy and, I think, equal to any other; it is naturally adapted to grain, cotton and stock. After leaving Cameron I traveled down Little River to Port Sillivan, on the West bank of the Brazos. The country down the valley is very fertile. Port Sillivan is a new and quite a thriving place. It commenced improving about a year ago, and now has several stores, two hotels, &c. The locality of the place is beautiful. The crops in the Brazos bottoms are abundant; corn good, and will probably sell at from 25 to 30 cents per bushel. The cotton crop is excellent; a large portion of it will make two bales to the acre. There is probably no soil on this continent equal to the Brazos for productiveness. Land is advancing rappidly in value. From Wheelock I returned directly home on the route I traveled westward.

I tnink the counties of Milan, Robinson, McLennan Bell, Williamson and Burleson comprise the best portion of the State, being a good grain country, a good cotton country, a good grazing country for all kinds of stock, a well watered country and a healthy country. Any person wishing a home and who cannot be suited in Texas, had better leave the United States; they will never find a resting place.

☞ The True Secret.—The true secret of earthly happiness is to enjoy pleasures as they arise; for the man who can keep his eye upon the bright present, while it is bright, takes the cup of sweetness prepared for him; but we are prone to look forward to dark objects while we should be enjoying those that are more agreeable.

☞ The following is an extract from an editorial which appeared in the Evening News of yesterday, having reference to the correspondence from Messrs. Benton, Campbell and Watson already published:

We refer to the shameful secret slandering that has taken place, of decent and deserving men, who are applicants for the office.— Read the "correspondence" which was published in the Democrat this morning. We republish it for three purposes. 1st. As a matter of interesting local news. 2nd. To show up the secret, star chamber system of managing a department of a free government, which files away lies for a man's destruction, that he can neither see nor reply to. 3rd To elucidate more dignity and decorum of his Vice-Presidential seat, to assail the character of one of his own constituents, under the cover of a secret letter. And to assail him on charge known now to be false.

Verily this attempt of Senator Athison to break down a young man of energy, good habits and intelligence, but poor—who is one of his own constituents and striving to rise by honest means—is a scandal sufficient to put the whole State to a blush of shame.

A Dodge.

When Deacon B——, says the Binghampton Republican, got into a bad position, he was very expert in crawling out of it.— Though quick tempered, he was one of best deacons in the world He would not, in a sober moment, utter an oath or anything like one, for his weight in cider.

At the close of a rainy day, he was milking upon a knoll in the barn-yard, one side of which was a dirty slough, and on the other an old ram that, in consideration of his usual quiet disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was quietly humming "Old Hundred," and had just finished the line ending with "exalted high," when the ram, obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow behind that put him up a short distance, only to fall in the slough, where the dirty water was deep enough to give him a thorough immersing.— As he crawled out, and before he arose from his hands and knees, he looked over his shoulder at the ram, and then quietly vociferated:

"You d——d old cuss!" but looking around and seeing one of his neighbors at the bars looking at him, he added in the same breath, "if I may be allowed the expression."

Could'nt Spare Him.

"I say, square, what'll you take for that dog o' your'n?" said a Yankee pedlar to an old Dutch farmer in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Pa.

"What'll yeou take for him? He ain't a very good-lookin' dog; but what was you cal'latin' may be he'd fetch?"

"Ah!" responded the Dutchman, "dat dog ishn't wort not'ing, 'most; he ishn't wort you to buy 'um."

Guess tew dollars abeout would get him, would'nt it? I'll give that for him."

"Yaas; he ishn't wort dat."

"Waal, I'll take him," said the pedlar.

"Shtop!" said the Dutchman, "dere's one t'ing about dat dog I gan't sell."

"O, take off his collar; I don't want that."

"'Taint dat," replied Mynheer, "he's a boor dog; but I gan't sell de wag of his tail when I comes home!"

How Does She Trot?

A creditor, whom he was anxious to avoid, met Sheridan coming out of Pall Mall There was no possibility of avoiding him, but he did not lose his presence of mind.

"That's a beautiful mare you're on," said Sheridan.

"Do you think so?"

"Yes, indeed"

"How does she trot?" continued Sheridan

The creditor, highly flattered, put her into a full trot. Sheridan bolted round the corner, and was out of sight in a moment.

Eternity.

A clergyman, in one of his sermons exclaimed to his hearers: "Eternity! why, dont you know the meaning of that word? Nor I either, hardly. It is for ever and ever and five or six everlastings a-tob of that.— You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

Making Champagne.

The knavish hotel keepers of Nassau mix the mineral water with wine and sugar, and sell the compound for champagne. A recent traveler overheard a waiter at Fachingen ask his master whether he might serve the English gentleman with the champagne made in the morning!

Miser's Charity.

An illiterate person, who alwas volunteered to "go round with the hat," but was suspected of sparing his own pocket, over-hearing once a hint to that effect, replied, "Other gentlemen puts down what they thinks proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I give is *nothing to nobody*.

Not so many people are kept poor by idleness as by extravigance. Attempting to get rich by hard work and extravigance, is trying to climb the steep hill of fortune with a slippery footing. More economy and more leisure would make the ascent both easier and surer as is fully exemplified by the moderate labor, frugal habits, and easy circumstances of the Quakers.

The Etequitte of Smoking.—Light your cigar *first*, and, after you have taken one or two whiffs, turn round and inquire, most politely, If smoking is disagreeable to any one present?"

Newport in August.—Given,—a large house, music, piazzas, beaches, cliff, port, griddle-cakes, fast horses, sherry-cobblers, ten-pins, dust, artificial flowers, innocence, worn-out hearts, loveliness, black-legs, bankbills, small men, large coat-sleeves, little boots, jewelry, and polka, redowas, *ad libitum* to produce August in Newport.

☞ The Charelston (S. C.) *Courier*, of the 27th ult, contains the following notice: It shows that the great New York Pacific Railway scheme is 'turning up' at the *South*, just as we predicted. Charleston is to be the eastern terminus, Memphis the middle or *centre*, and San Diego the western terminus.

St. Louis, Missouri, the West—can see now what they have to expect from the New York scheme of a Pacific Railroad:

The Pacific Railway.—We are in possession of the Map of the United States, delineating the Pacific Railway, with San Diego and Charleston as its Pacific and Atlantic termini, and with Memphis as its leading intermediate station, relered to in the letter of our New York correspondent, published in the *Courier*, of the 20th inst. In our impression of that letter, we may as well mention, that, by a misprint the distance betweeu San Diego and San Francisco was made 300, instead of 500 miles. The Map in question, with the delineation of the route of the Pacific Rail Way, has been just prepared by, and published under the direction of A. B. Gray, Esq., of Virginia, a highly intelligent, scientific and enterprising civil engineer and surveyor, who surveyed the harbor of San Diego, for the U. S. Government, and has made other surveys on the line of the projected rail way. He is now in the employ of the New York Pacific Rail Way Company, and decidedly favors the San Diego, Memphis and Charleston route, delineated on his map, as the shortest, cheapest and best, and transcending every other, not only as regards distance and elevation but also in respect of practicability, directness, centralism, in reference to the United States, to Europe and to Asia, facilities for transportation of materials, simultaneous construction at various points, population, produce, and every other imaginable particular.

☞ A letter has been received in this office from C. J. Terrill, formerly a citizen of this place, dated from Adalong Creek, Australia. He says: 'The very flattering reports from Port Philip has enduced me in company with Capt Arthur of St. Louis, and formerly commander of the old steamer, China, on the Missouri river, to start in a few days for Mount Alexander, where the nuggets are obtained next to Belerat, the latter place claiming the palm from a nugget having been extracted weighing 175 lbs—the largest yet on record.—A very few of this description will compensate me for all the fatigues and privations of a bush life."—[Brunswicker.

☞ A resident of a western town complaining that he could not sleep one night, summed up the cause:—"A wailing babe of seventeen days—dog howling under the window —cat fight in the alley—a colored serenade at the shanty over the way—a tooth-ache, and a pig trying at the back door."

Give us the Stump.—The Gubernatorial canvass in Maryland is proceeding with great spirit and earnestness. A correspondence between the candidates, Messrs. Ligon and Bowie, published in the Baltimore papers, shows that they have agreed to jointly discuss before the people the issues which they severally advocate in the approaching election.

The above is a capital custom—and we are pleased to see it gradually making its way towards us from the West and South. It insures, first the nomination of able men—for what chance would a majority of the candidates nominated in this section have of an election, if condemned to expose their intellectual deficiencies every night or two before the people? And in the second place, it educates the community in political affairs, and promotes toleration and good feeling, by giving all an opportunity to hear *both* sides of every important question, as advocated by the ablest men of the rival parties. We do hope that the next election for Congressmen and Governor in Pennsylvania, one side side or the other will throw down the gage of battle, and let us see whether their opponents will be afraid to take it up As to the danger of riot upon such occasions, which some may urge, it is a pity indeed if we cannot behave as well as our brethren of the West and South. If need be, let Committees, composed of equal numbers of the rival parties, be appointed to aid in keeping the peace. But give us the discussions—there would be some use and pleasure in going to political meetings then.—[Saturday Post.

Galls from the Harness or Saddle.—Major Long, in his recent and valuable account of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says, that his party found white lead moisened with milk to succeed better than any thing else in preventing the bad effects of galls on their horses' backs, in their fatiguing march over the plains that border the mountains. Its effect in soothing the irritated and inflamed surface was admirable.—[American Farmer.

Forgiveness.—To be able to bear provocation is an argument of great wisdom, and to forgive injuries proves a great mind, for a more glorious victory cannot be obtained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should be begun and continued on ours.

"Father," said little Teddy, "how can the sea run when it is all tide?"

Knowledge is not wisdom. A person may know, and yet have no claim to be called wise.— Wisdom is the practical application of knowledge.

An intelligent printer being asked if a certain man was crazy, said, "No, the word implies that a person has lost his senses. The individual spoken of never had any."

☞ A pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Assylum, writing an account of Niagara Falls, which he had recently visited, says, "They appeared to us beautiful and violent and quarrelsome.

☞ Safe is he who owns a good conscince.

☞ It highly concerns us to do that now, which, if neglected, we shall most wish we had done when we come to die.

☞ In Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, no less than 18,000 piano fortes are manufactured and sold yearly.

The Height of Absurdity.—A Vegetarian attending a Cattle Show.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1853.

J. W. Bailey is our authorized agent at St. Joseph, Mo. and will receive and receipt for all Monies due us.

W. S. Swinney, general Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14, 2nd Street opposite the Post Office, St. Louis Mo. is the regular Agent for our paper.

The Democratic Party.

The *Platte Argus* seems to be in labor, recently. The Editor of that paper, has become so confuscated that he hardly knows what he is talking about. He talks about union in the party, as though it were a thing easily consummated. We thought we spoke, several weeks since, in regard to this matter, so that even the obtuse mind of the *Argus* man might not be misled, and yet he talks about holding out the olive branch of peace, to us. One would suppose from the tone of the last number of that paper, that he had never done any thing to distract the Democratic party, but that we were wholy responsible for it. Now we suppose Sank wants to get a union convention, and that he would like to get the appointment of delegate so that he might play the traitor as he did at Jefferson City. It is not at all strange that the anties want to get the Democracy into a mixed convention, when they have such men as he is to make delegates of—men who are infamous enough to betray a solemn trust, and then glory in it.—He thinks it was a terrible crime in us to say we were opposed to, and would not support Judge Norton for congress, and that such a declaration was calculated to distract and embarrass the party, and yet Proteus like, turns right round and speaks in this wise of Mr. H. M. Vories, than whom a sounder and purer Democrat never lived:

"The Parkville paper names first in its list of candidates for Congress, Henry M. Vories, Esq., one of Benton's Attorneys! That paper insolently proclaims that no anti-Benton man can get its support for Congress, and falsely assigns the whole anti-Benton party—every individual of it—a position in opposition to the settlement of Nebraska and to the construction of the Pacific Rail Road. Ah! ha! Vories—the bosom friend, aye, the veritable attorney of old Bullion, is dimly shadowed forth for the next race for Congress in the 4th District."

Now with what kind of grace could the Argus support Mr. Vories, after bearing this kind of language in regard to him: why it is plain enough that he did not intend to support him then, nor would he do so, though Mr. Vories were before the people by a unanimous vote of a convention.

We were willing from the first to unite upon principle, and the great questions which are now before the people, but we have only been met with slander and blackguardism, and are now determined as a body, to cut them loose from our organization, as they only hang like an incubus on the prosperity of the Democratic party. And that is not for us is against us. Upon their heads rest the responsibility.

Now, we do not intend to go into a convention with any such political hucksters; we want a clean ticket, a candidate who is for the organization of Nebraska, the Central route to the Pacific, and the Missouri Valley Railroad, and we can only find such a one in the Benton party—the true Democratic party—for it is a well known fact that the leaders of the anti-Benton faction, are opposed to all these interests—interests dear to the great mass of the people in this district. These are the issues between us, and placing ourselves on these principles, we throw the gauntlet for a fight, let Sank, if he wishes to meet us, take it up. He shall have battle to his soule content. We regret deeply the present distraction in the Democratic party, but in the midst of our sorrow we rejoice that we are clear of an unprincipled set of demagogues, who were a disgrace to our body and unworthy the name of Democrats.

The Luminary.

Near four months have elapsed since we sent forth the first number of our paper, and so far as we can learn, it has fully met the expectations of the community. We have redeemed our promises in every respect, which were that it should appear regularly once a week, and contain as great an amount of reading matter as any paper in Upper Missouri, that it would give a general account of current events, the markets &c., that in politics it should be Democratic, and under the influence of no clique or faction, and now in return we ask that our friends would do their part. We wish before the cold weather sets in, to increase our subscription list several hundred. This may be easily accomplished if each subscriber we now have will make a proper effort for us. Just bring us one additional name, each of you, and the task is accomplished. Who cannot do this much? verily this is but a reasonable request. We do not wish you to give this a passing glance, and then think no more of it. We would just submit to you, that that course would not aid us in paying journeyman and buying paper and ink. A couple of dollars per year, to any man owning property in this country is but a small matter, but to us it is all important. It is our living. As we stated some time since we are not paupers on the community, we work hard for you, and ask but a trifle in return. We thus early warn those interested in keeping up a paper in Parkville to look to their interests. We have started a paper here, and can maintain it at as little expense as it is possible for it to be done by others. What we ask is a mere pittance, just a support, and we make the inquiry as we did on a previous occasion, will we receive it? we shall see, come, friends, stir up.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—Their seems to be no doubt now but a collision will take place between the Czar and the Turk, at last accounts there had been one battle, both parties were vigorously preparing for the conflict. The sympathy of America is of course with the Turk, yet the odds are strongly in favor of the autocrat of Russia. The population of Russia is about 70 millions, while that of Turky is only 20 millions, the conflict if single handed can hardly be doubtful.

GRAHAMS MAGAZINE, for November has been received. We have nothing to say in praise of Graham, all are fully acquainted with its merits.—Now is the time to make up Clubs.

The American Model Courier, by McMakin is on our table, this is an old established journal, and has no superior in the country. See terms in another column.

We are not indebted to Senator Atchison for any public documents.

Our devil says apples cannot be scientifically tasted, without a dozen or more are presented, he estimates that a peck or a half bushel would be about.

PLATTE CITY, Oct. 26, 1853.

EDITOR ARGUS:

SIR:—I see my name has been mentioned in your paper, in connection with the approaching canvass for Congress. Although I am fully impressed with the honor, of having my name brought in connection with a position so honorable as a representative in Congress, and thankful for your kind and friendly regard; yet I must be permitted to say, that circumstances surrounding me, are such, as would preclude the idea of my becoming a candidate. I would therefore remark to my fellow citizens, through your paper, that doubtless there are other more distinguished and talented democrats, in every way worthy the public confidence, from among whom a selection could be made that would meet the approbation of the people of the district.

I remain, yours respectfully,

E. H. NORTON.

We are glad to learn that Judge Norton had nothing to do with the late effort of the Argus, to bring his name before the public as a candidate for Congress. We are personally friendly to the Judge, and were apprehensive when we saw the notice in the Argus, coming as it did from that low source, that there was trickery in it, that there was about to be enacted again the same scenes whichdisgraced and distracted the Democratic party two years ago—that the Judge's name was only used to cover a deep design, to deceive the people, and not for the real purpose of doing him honor.

A Fight! A Fight!!

Our devil accepts the challenge of the editors of the Platform, on the usual terms, he to name the time, place and weapons. He fears nothing, from a snow flea to a catamount, and will meet them with any thing, from a darning needle to a broad sword. Time mid-night, coffee for six, including seconds.

"The sun that in glory rose, shall in blood set,
His that challenged the brave, shall be met."

We are indebted to Col. BENTON, for polite attentions to our Office.

[For the Luminary.]

The second session of Miss Walker's Female Seminary, commenced on the 7th inst. under very favorable auspices. Nearly every one of her former pupils, have returned with quite a number of new ones. She feels on the whole encouraged at the success, her enterprize has met with.

Her patronage has been small, still it has steadily increased. The school thus far, has given universal satisfaction, and it depends on the community, whether it shall be sustained.

The remuneration Miss Walker has received thus far, has barely paid expenses, of course she or any other teacher cannot be justified to remain among us, without greater compensation. Shall the Seminary be supported? let parents who have children answer. If this school fails in its very beginning, it will be extremely difficult to find another teacher to undertake one. But a good school can be supported. Parents or Guardians, desiring to place scholars under Miss Walker's care for the winter, would do well, to do so, as early in the session as possible, so they can enter classes as they are formed.

Col. Benton's History.

It is due to Col. BENTON to place before our readers the subjoined preliatory statement of the plan and scope of the interesting historical work he is preparing and his motives for undertaking it. We copy it from the *Evening Post*, which adds the information that the Messrs. Appleton, who are to publish the work, have commenced printing it, and that it will progress with all convenient speed, and that the first volume may be expected to appear early next year, printed in large octavo double columns.

PREFACE.

Motives for writing this work.

Justice to the men with whom I acted, and to the cause in which we were engaged, is my chief motive for engaging in this work. A secondary motive is the hope of being useful to our republican form of government in after ages, by showing its working through a long and eventful period; working well all the time, and thereby justifying the hope of its permanent good operation in all time to come, if maintained in its purity and integrity. Justice to the wise and patriotic men who established our independence and founded this Government is another motive with me. I do not know how young I was when I first read in the speeches of Lord Chatham the encomium which he pronounced in the House of Lords on those founders of our Republic, but it sunk deep into my memory at the time, and, what is more, went deep into the heart, and has remained there ever since. "When your lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America; when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow that in all my reading and observation—and it has been my favorite study; I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master States of the world—that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia." This encomium, as just and so grand, so grave and so measured, and the more impressive on account of its gravity and measure, was pronounced in the early part of our revolutionary struggle, in its first stage, and before a long succession of crowning events had come to convert it into history, and to show of how much more those men were capable than they had then done. If the great William Pitt—greater under that name than under the title he so long refused—had lived in this day; had lived to see these men making themselves exceptions to the maxim of the world, and finishing the revolution which they began; seen them found a new government, and administer it in the second generation, and until "gathered to their fathers," and all with the same wisdom, justice, moderation, and decorum with which they began it; if he had lived to have seen all this, even his lofty genius might have recoiled from the task of doing them justice, and, I may add, from the task of doing justice to the people who sustained such men.—Eulogy is not my task, but gratitude and veneration is the debt of my birth and inheritance, and of the benefits which I have enjoyed from their labors; and I have proposed to acknowledge this debt—to discharge it is impossible—in laboring to preserve their work during my day, and in now commending it, by the fruits it has borne, to the love and care of posterity. Another motive, hardly entitled to the dignity of being named, has its weight with me, and belongs to the rights of "self-defence." I have made a great many speeches, and have an apprehension that they may be published after I am gone—published in the gross, without due discrimination—and so preserve or perpetuate things said, both of men and measures, which I no longer approve and would wish to leave to oblivion. By making selections of suitable parts of these speeches and weaving them into this work, I may hope to prevent a general publication, or to render it harmless if made. But I do not condemn all that I leave out.

2.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE WORK.

Of these I have one admitted by all to be considerable, but by no means enough of itself. Mr. Macaulay says of Fox and Mackintosh, speaking of their histories of the last of the Stuarts, and of the Revolution of 1688; "They had one eminent qualification for writing history; they had spoken history, lived history. The turns of political fortune, the ebb and flow of popular feeling, the hidden mechanism by which parties are moved, all these things were the subject of their constant thought and of their most familiar conversation. Gibbon has remarked that his history is much the better for his having been an officer in the militia and a member of the House of Common. The remark is most just. We have not the smallest doubt, that his campaign, though he never saw an enemy, and his parliamentary attendance, though he never made a speech, were of far more use to him than years of retirement and study would have been. If the time that he spent on parade and at mess in Hampshire, or on the Treasury bench and at Brooke's, during the storm which overthrew Lord North and Lord Shelburne, had been passed in the Bodleian Library, he might have avoided some inaccuracies; he might have written with a subtler and a braver number of references; but he never could have produced so lively a picture of the court, the camp, and the senate-house. In this respect Mr. Fox and Sir James Mackintosh had great advantages over almost every English historian since the time of Burnett." I can say I have these advantages. I was in the Senate the whole time of which I write—an active business member, attending and attentive; in the confidence of half the Administrations, and a close observer of the others; had an inside view of transactions of which the public only saw the outside, and of many of which the two sides were very different; saw the secret springs and hidden machinery by which men and parties were to be moved and measures promoted or thwarted; saw patriotism and ambition at their respective labors, and was generally able to discriminate between them. So far, I have one qualification; but Mr. Macaulay says that Lord Lyttleton had the same, and made but a poor history, because unable to use his material. So it may be with me: but, in addition to my Senatorial means of knowledge, I have access to the unpublished papers of General Jackson, and find among them some that he intended for publication, and which will be used according to his intention.

3—THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

I do not propose a regular history, but a political work, to show the practical working of the Government, and speak of men and events in subordination to that design, and to illustrate the character of institutions which are new and complex—the first of their kind, and upon the fate of which the eyes of the world are now fixed. Our duplicate form of Government, State and Federal, is a novelty which has no precedent, and has found no practical imitation, and is still believed by some to be an experiment. I believe in its excellence, and wish to contribute to its permanence, and believe I can do so by giving a faithful account of what I have seen of its working and of the trials to which I have seen it subjected.

4.—THE SPIRIT OF THE WORK.

I write in the spirit of truth, but not of unnecessary or irrelevant truth, only giving that which is essential to the object of the work, and the omission of which would be an imperfection and a subtraction from what ought to be known. I have no animosities, and shall find far greater pleasure in bringing out the good and the great acts of those with whom I have differed than in uniting the points on which I deemed them wrong. My ambition is to make a veracious work, reliable in its statements, and in its conclusions, just in its views, and which contemporaries and posterity may read without fear of being misled.

Nebraska Convention.

It is suggested by many to have a general convention of the friends of Nebraska, of its immediate organization and settlement—at St. Joseph, on the memorable 8th of January next, without distinction of party. What say the people of Buchanan to holding a meeting at some early day for the purpose of expressing our views and appointing delegates to attend said proposed convention.

The people of North Western Iowa are alive on the subject, and already are holding meetings in most of the counties, urging the importance of an early organization of Nebraska.

The people of Missouri are alike interested in the great importance of this measure. The great mass of the people are for the early organization of the Territory, and its speedy settlement. Westward the star of Empire takes its way, and westward is the watchword of the pioneer, and the emigrant. As well attempt to roll back the mighty current of the Missouri River, as to stop the emigration westward. Public policy, public interest, the security of the Pacific Railroad from our borders, all require the speedy settlement of Nebraska.

The people feel it, and knowing their right to settle on the public lands not owned by the Indians, will, despite the efforts of the croakers, time serving politicians, and slavery agitators, take possession of that country, if it is not organized at the coming session of Congress.

Now is the time for action. The people want no stumbling blocks thrown in the way. Organize and settle the Territory, is their motto and rallying cry. The slavery agitators and their sympathisers, who are now doctoring it, can effect nothing. There is always something in the way with these men, who profess to be in for the Nebraska.

We are in for the Convention. Let us have a rousing meeting, proclaim in thunders tones our sentiments for the immediate organization of Nebraska, without reference to any of the extraneous issues attempted to be brought in by designing politicians. "Now is the day, and now is the hour" for the friends of Nebraska to act. If the people will only speak out their sentiments and let them be known at Washington, a bill will be passed the next session of Congress.

When shall we have a meeting to take the preliminary steps, for holding the general Convention? Let us hear from our friends.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

We commend the above, to the serious consideration of our readers, and recommend the call of a meeting here at an early day, to appoint delegates to the Great Northwestern convention to be held at St. Joseph, on the 8th of January next.

☞ We understand the Arrangements are all made for the Ball in Park Hall on the 24th inst.

THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS AND NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

It will be seen by the annexed extract from a letter of General Washington to David Stewart, dated New York, 17th March, 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Globe was originated in the mind of the Father of his Country. He said:

"It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazettes in the Union do not more generally and more correctly (instead of stuffing their papers with scurrility and nonsensical declamation; which few would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions. The principles upon which the difference of opinion arises, as well as the decisions, would then stand fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgment."—[Spark's Writings of Washington, vol. 10, p. 84.

The Daily Globe and Congressional Globe.

In surrendering my interest in the organ of a great political party, I cherished the purpose of continuing the Congressional Globe, and, it possible, in time, to perfect it into a full history of the action of Congress, giving the debates and votes more fully and fully with the proceedings—all stamped with the verity of an official record. From the passage in the letter of General Washington, which I have quoted, it will be perceived that he thought the office might be combined with that of a regular newspaper; and it is certain that the avidity of the public for news of the less important kind greatly contributes to give wings to the weightier matter with which may be called Congressional news.

Having succeeded in my purpose of perfecting the reports of the debates in Congress and giving them the official stamp, I now propose to send them abroad, in connection with the news of the day, in such shape as will put into the hands of compositors, and thus, while a debate is going on in Congress, it will be put in type, and in a few minutes after it is ended it will be in print. I shall by this means be enabled to send by the Express Mail of 8 o'clock p. m. for the East, West, and North, and by that of 9 o'clock p. m., for the South, all the proceedings of Congress up to the ordinary hour of adjournment. Thus the accurate debates of Congress will reach the cities two hundred and fifty miles from the Capitol before their daily morning papers are in circulation.

The miscellaneous news I shall be careful to gather from remote sections of the country by telegraph. I will obtain from the executive Departments, through official sources the matters of moment transacted in them, and, through agents employed for the purpose, all the other news of consequence that sufficient time to be put into the Globe and mailed in the Express Mail trains. In this way I hope to create a new era in the dissemination of news from Washington. Hitherto no newspaper has attempted to give authentic accounts of things done at Washington before the public mind at a distance had received its first impressions from irresponsible telegraphic dispatches, or by letter writers biassed by peculiar views.

Washington has now become so great a centre of political interests during all the year—the proceedings of the Executive Departments and the information collected by them even during the recess of Congress is of so much importance to the interests of every section of the country—that I shall continue the publication of the daily paper permanently, with a view to become the vehicle of the freest and most correct intelligence.

It is part of my plan to reduce the price of the daily paper to half that of similar daily papers; and thus I hope to extend its circulation so as to invite advertisements. I will publish advertisements of the Government. To subscribers in the cities I hope to submit such terms as will induce them to advertise their business in every village throughout the Union, where the Globe is sent daily under the franks of members of Congress, all of whom use it, and some of them a large number of copies.

The installation of a new Administration and a new congress portends much change in the course of public affairs as the result of the next session. Many vast interests which were brought up in the last Congress were laid over by the Democratic majority to await the action of a Democratic Executive. The new modeling of the tariff; the new land system; the question of giving homesteads, and making every man a freeholder who may choose to become one; the approximation of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a national railroad across the territory of the Union; reform in the Army, Navy, and civil offices, all these great questions, with a thousand minor ones, deeply affecting multitudes of men and every State in the Union, will, now being matured by public opinion, come up for the Government's decision. These new issues, co-operating with old ones, coming up to be disposed of by new actors on the scenes at Washington, will be apt to modify greatly, if not alter essentially, the party organizations of the country.

To these elements of interest another is likely to be introduced by the interposition of the agitations of Europe. After nearly forty years of peace in Europe there is an evident restlessness that now seems fraught with tendencies threatening war; and if war should break out, all intelligence will follow such universal change that the United States can scarcely hope to escape its vortex. Indeed, from late events it is apparent that our Government is already drawn into European difficulties. These circumstances are calculated to draw the public mind towards the next Congress with much expectation

The Daily Globe will be printed on fine paper, double royal size, with small type, (brevier and nonpariel,) at five dollars a year.

The Congressional Globe will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The Congressional Globe proper will be made up of the proceedings of Congress and the running debates as given by the Reporters. The speeches which members may choose to write out themselves will, together with the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the Executive Departments, and the laws passed by Congress, be added in Appendix. Formerly I received subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix separately. But this has not been found satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in Congress; and therefore I have concluded not to sell them apart, considering that neighbors can have the advantage of both by clubbing in case individuals shall find it too onerous to be at the charge of both.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed last year a joint resolution making it free of postage. I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to postmasters generally:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*: That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

As I sell the Daily Globe at half the price of similar publications, so the Congressional Globe and Appendix is sold for half the cost of so much composition, press-work, and paper. This I can afford to do, inasmuch as the subscription of Congress almost covers the cost of composition, and this enables me to sell for little more than the cost of press-work and paper. It requires the sale of about 9,000 copies to reimburse expenses. If 500 only were sold, the cost of each copy would be about $10! The debates in the English Parliament cost about *eleven* times as much as I charge subscribers for the debates in Congress, equal in quantity, and as well reported and printed.

The next session of Congress will be a long one; and it is believed the Congressional Globe for it will reach 4,000 royal quarto pages, as the last long session made 3,842; and the long one before that made 3,991 royal quarto pages—four large volumes each session. If subscribers will be careful to file all the numbers received by them, I will supply any that may miscarry in the mails.—This work increases in value as it grows old. The first seventeen volumes will now command *three* times, and so on of the subsequent ones *twice*, their original subscription price.

The subscription price for the Congressional Globe (including the Appendix and the laws) is six dollars.

Complete indexes will be made out and forwarded to subscribers soon after the session is ended.

Subscribers for the Daily should have their money here by the 5th, and for the Congressional Globe by the 15th of December. The money must accompany an order for either the Daily or the Congressional Globe. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1853.

A Passing Beauty.

"And she indeed was beautiful,
A creature to behold with trembling mid'st our joy,
Least aught unseen should waft the vision from us,
Leaving earth too dim without its bright loveliness."

I gazed upon that twinkling host,
That decked the realms on high,
As, one by one, they took their post,
Along the evening sky.
When lo! a sudden gleam of light,
Flashed round the spacious vault of night.

I looked and saw a beauteous *star*,
Among those orbs unknown,
But whon again I sought it there,
The stranger *star* had gone;
Yet "rose where er I turned mine eye,
The morning-star of memory."

It came, was seen, and passed away,
As *stars* have been before,
But those who watch the heavens say
'Twill pass this way no more;
Yet cares and chance and change combined,
Can never chase it from the mind.

At early morn, when streaks of day
Had flushed the eastern sky,
I heard a strain from nature's bands,
That roused the heart with joy,
When lo! a *bird* of plumage rare,
Began to swell its rapture there.

It sang a soft and magic strain,
That moved a heart of stone,
It ceased; I heard it not again;
That lovely *bird* had flown.
It passed towards the eastern skies,
Was this a *bird* of Paradise!

Oh call not this an idle dream,
For *others*, wondering, gazed,
And saw, at least, they said, "a star,"
"A bird," and looked amazed
The *fair seemed* clothed in robes of light,
The last, a thing of song and flight.

Nov., 1853. H.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Bayard Taylor gives an account of a visit to the Loo-Choo Island, which is tributary to the Japanese Prince of Satsuma. Probably not more than a dozen vessels had ever been there before, and the arrival of two great steamers, created an immense sensation. Four of the expedition traversed one-half of the island, attended by Government spies. The Commodore returned the Regent's visit at Shendi. He went in state, with a procession of more than two hundred officers, seamen, and marines, with two field pieces and two bands of music. Great numbers of the natives came to see them, and they had a grand native dinner, composed of thirty-one nondescript dines. Port Lloyd, the harbor of Peel Island, was also explored. It is six miles long, covered with dense tropical vegetation. The inhabitants, thirty in all, are English, American, and Kanak, mostly runaway sailors, who raise a few vegetables, which they sell to whalers. Port Lloyd is a splendid and secure harbor, and the only one in all this part of the Pacific which will answer as a stopping place and calling station for our new Pacific steamers, when they get under way. The expedition was to sail for Jeddo, where the Fourth of July was to be spent.

☞ The Nebraska Convention proposed in our last, seems to meet the views of the people in this section fully. What say the friends of the cause abroad? If the people on the frontier will take their own interests into their own hands, the demagogues who are now trying to deceive them will receive a signal rebuke. Let a demonstration be made on the 8th of January next that will strike terror into the hearts of nullifiers everywhere. Let the masses turn out in their strength, and a voice go up from the Platte Purchase, to our servants at Washington, that will hasten the early organization of that beautiful territory on our West, and remove the last obstacle to the location of the Pacific Highway, on the "Central Route."—[Savannah Sentinel.

☞ Safe is he who owns a good conscience.

☞ It highly concerns us to do that *now*, which, if neglected, we shall most wish we had done when we come to die.

☞ In Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, no less than 18,000 pianofortes are manufactured and sold yearly.

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.—A Vegetarian attending a Cattle Show.

COMMERCIAL.

PARKVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

PARKVILLE, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

Corrected weekly by Aspling & Stevens, Merchants, Produce Dealers and Steamboat Agents.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS:

Pork,	per	100lbs	$5 00 to $6 00
Hemp,	"	"	$5 00 to $5 50
Beef,	"	"	$6 00 to $7 00
Lard	"	lb	9 to 10
Bacon, hog round	"	lb	7½ to 8
Tallow	"	"	8c
Hides, dried	"	"	6 to 7c
do green	"	"	3c
Wheat	"	bushel	80 to 90c
Flour S. fine	"	100lbs	$2 75
do fine	"	"	$2 00 to $2 25
Feathers	"	lb	30c
Beeswax	"	"	15 to 20c
Butter	"	"	8 to 10c
Eggs (scarce)	"	doz	8to 10c
Chickens	"	each	$1 50 to $2 00
Turkeys	"	each	40 to 75c
Beans, white	"	bushel	$1 25
do castor	"	"	75 to $1 00
Potatoes, Irish	"	"	30 to 50c
Jeans, common country		per yard	50c
do mixed	"	"	75c
Linsey, common	"	"	23 to 30c
Yarn socks good	"	pair	20 to 25c

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

Coffee, Rio	per	lb	11 to 12½
do Laguira	"	"	12½
Tea, Y. Hyson	"	"	50 to 75c
do Gunpowder	"	"	75 to $ 1 00
do Imperial	"	"	$1 00 to $1,25
Sugar, N. O.	"	"	5 to 7 c
do refined	"	"	8 to 9c
do crushed	"	"	12½ to 13c
Molasses, S. H.	"	gallon	60c
do plantation	"	"	40 to 50c
Whiskey, reonified by bbl			25c per gall
Brandy, domestic per gall			50 to 75c
do N. C.			40 to 50c
Wine, Malaga,	"	"	60 to $1 00

PETER T. ABELL. BENJ. F. STRINGFELLOW.

ABELL & STRINGFELLOW.

(late of Brunswick, Mo.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WESTON, PLATTE CO., MO.,

WILL attend to any business confided to them, in the following counties, viz: Platte, Clay, Buchanan, Andrew and Clinton.

N. B.—Particular attention given to settling and collecting claims. nov15 tf

Liquor! Liquor!!

WE have on hand a large lot of Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c., of every quality, which we offer for sale on very reasonable terms. nov15 RINGO & DALE.

THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE.—This long sought for passage has at length been found; no traces of Sir John Franklin, however, have been discovered. Below we give an account of the meetings of two parties, the one from the east the other from the West:

Meeting of Commander M'Clure from the East and Lieutenant Pim from the West.

The first meeting of Lieutenant Bedford Pim with the party from the Investigator is thus described in a private letter from Capt. Kellett, C. B., dated her Majesty's ship Resolute, Melville Island, April 19th, 1853:

This is really a red-letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors forever. At nine o'clock this day our look-out man made the signal for a party coming in from the westward; all went to meet them and assist them in. A second party was then seen. Dr. Donville was the first person I met. I cannot describe my feelings when he told me that Captain M'Clure was among the next party. I was not long in reaching him, and giving him many hearty shakes—no purer were ever given by two men in this world. M'Clure looks well, but is very hungry.—His description of Pim's making the Harbor of Mercy would have been a fine subject for the pen of Captain Marryatt, were he alive.

M'Clure and his first Lieutenant were walking on the floe. Seeing a polar bear coming very fast towards them, they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Walked toward him; on getting onwards a hundred yards, they could see from his proportions that he was not one of them. Pim began to screach and through up his hands (his face was as black as my hat); this brought the captain and lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sufficiently to make out his language.

At length Pim reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on M'Clure's asking him, "Who are you, and where do you come from?" "Lieutenant Pim, Herald, Captain Kellett." This was the more inexplicable to M'Clure, as I was the last person he shook hands with in Behring's Straits. He at length found that this solitary stranger was a true Englishman—an angel of light to him.—He soon got a boat from the ship; that had only one hatchway open, and the crew were fairly jammed there in their endeavor to get up. The sick jumped out of their hammocks, and the crew forgot their despondency, in fact, all was changed on board the Investigator.

M'Clure had thirty men and three officers fully prepared to leave for the depot at Point Spencer. What a disappointment it would have been to go there and find the Resolute's yacht hiary with four or five casks of provisions instead of a fine large depot.

Another party of seven men were to have gone by McKenzie, with a request to the Admiralty to send out a ship to meet at Point Leopold, in 1854. The thirty men are on their way to me now. I shall, if possible, send them on to Beechy Island, with about ten men of my own crew, to be taken home the first opportunity.

May 2.—Investigator second party, consisting of Lieutenants Creaswell and Wynniatt, Mr. Piers, and Mr. Meersking arrived, bringing two men on their sledge. They made an extraordinary passage across for men in their state. The greater part of them are affected with scurvey, but are rapidly improving.

ATCHISON'S MOUTH PIECE.—The 4 by 6 Bogus Democratic Platform at Liberty, teems weekly with the grocest personalities and the silliest puerilities.

Having formed personally a rather favorable opinion of one of its editors, we confess we are surprised at the disgraceful personal tone which pervades a sheet, which, although a "thumb paper" from its pompous title would have been supposed to be devoted to the discussion of *principles*.

We do not complain at his zealous defence of his Patron Saint—David R. Atchison—for was not that the object of his creation? nor are we astonished that he should go to the full length of endorsing all of Atchison's ultrisms or of ridiculing, since he cant refute, the position and arguments of the friends of Benton, Hall and Nebraska, but to descend to low-flung personalities, and retail private slanders against honorable men, who happen to think differently from the great Nullifier, is worthy alone of the lowest dirty scavenger or what is lower still—the Platte Bzzard.—[Savannah Sentinel.

Strayed.

One Bay Mare, about fifteen hands high, well made, about seven years old. Said animal was raised in Ray County, supposed she will make in that direction. Any information concerning said mare will be liberally paid for. Inform Strader & Davenport, Liberty, or the undersigned in Parkville.

nov8 M. T. SUMMERS.

STEAM MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE!

Situated in Parkville, Platte county, Mo.

THE Proprietors of the PARKVILLE MILLS, wishing to close their business, offer for sale the above named mills. Said Mills are

ENTIRELY NEW,

And in perfect running order. The machinery, which is also new, was selected in Cincinnati by an experienced Machinist, and the work was put up by an excellent Millwright.

The Saw Mill is separate from the Grist Mill, and run by a different engine, is capable of sawing any sized log. Sale for all lumber that can be made can be had in Parkville. One article of steamboat lumber, which in any quantity can be sold, is a source of considerable revenue. Timber can be had at reasonable rates and in quantity.

☞In the Grist Mill there are two run of stones, which turn out a superior article of Flour, and as much in quantity as any mill of the same size in the West. Platte county being the largest wheat growing county in the State, therefore no difficulty in obtaining grain can be feared. Any person wishing to go into the milling business would do well to examine the above mills. The proprietors are determined to sell, and a bargain can be had.

For further particulars apply to

ASPLING & STEVENS,

oct25-tf Parkville, Platte county, Mo.

Pay Up! Pay Up!!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of PARK & ASHBY, are requested to call and settle, as we are obliged to have money to meet our obligations in St. Louis. oct25

Fresh Arrival at the Pioneer Store.

THE undersigned, is now receiveing their fall and winter stock of Merchandise, comprised of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and in fact everything usually kept by western Merchants.—We will be happy to wait upon those who may favor us with a call. We are determined not to be under sold by any House, west of St. Louis.—Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. oct25 ASPLING & STEVENS.

9,999 Feet Walnut Plank for sale by oct25 ASPLING & STEVENS.

LUMBER of all descriptions sawed to order by oct25 ASPLING & STEVENS.

COPPER TIN & IRONWARE STORE. WM. DZIUBON.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES.

Main Street, (opposite the Brown House,) PARKVILLE, MO.,

HAS constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, Gutters and Spouts for Roofs, and Tin ware of every description.

He has also on hand Cooking, Heating, and Parlor Stoves of the best Styles, which he will sell at *Low Prices*.

☞ Those wishing to purchase any of these articles would do well to give him a call soon.

aug30 1853tf.

Family Grocery Store.

WATER STREET, PARKVILLE, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned has in store and for sale a fine assortment of family groceries, which will be sold LOW for cash or on short time to prompt men, either at wholesale or retail. I ask the people to give me a call, as I am confident that I can do as well by them as any other house in upper Missouri. E. W. EDGAR.

y26.

Dry Goods.

LARGE Lot of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, linseys, flannels, merinoes, alpacas, muslin de laines, poplins, plain and fig'd silks, satins, gloves, hosiery, silk and velvet trimmings, ribbons, and laces, with a great variety of Dress Goods.

oct11 M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

LOG CHAINS, of every description for sale by aug30 ASPLNIG & STEVENS.

GLASS. All sizes of Window Glass can be found at aug30 APLING & STEVENS.

C. M. MC'CLUNG. F. H. MC'CLUNG.
A. H. MC'DONALD. C. S. THOMPSON.

C. M. McClung & Co.,

115 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.

WILL have received by 1st September their stock of

FALL AND WINTER,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

It will embrace a greater variety and be more commanding and general than they have ever offered in this market. Every article the requirements of the retail trade demands can be obtained from them It will be their constant exertion to so conduct their business as to make it the *interest* of merchants to deal with them. Every article in their stock will be sold as low as can be obtained in the city or delivered from New York or Boston.

It is their desire to do business with responsible merchants, and in such a manner that when once commenced it will continue. They know that their success depends solely upon the success of their customers, and it will be their aim to make their intercourse with merchants mutually and reciprocally beneficial. They ask from merchants who visit St. Louis this fall, a thorough examination of their stock and prices. aug16 3m

LUMINARY JOB OFFICE.

WE HAVE just received from St. Louis a complete stock of JOB TYPE, and are now prepared to execute printing of any size, in a style unsurpassed in Upper Missouri. Our Job Type are entirely new, and comprise the latest styles, from those suitable for very large bills, to fine card and Circular type. We have now about 60 different styles of type in the office, including a full supply suitable for Book and Pamphlet work Also a variety of cuts and borders.

Our stock of paper is of a quality superior to that generally used, and we know that we can give satisfaction in the execution of any work confided to us.

Fancy colored inks and Bronzes always on hand and work executed in several colors, or in Gilt, if desired,—ALSO IN GOLD LEAF AND FOIL.

Pamphlets,	Business Cards,
Briefs,	Professional Cards,
Circulars,	Horse Bills,
Funeral Notices,	Hand Bills,
Ball Tickets,	Dray Ticket,s

And Blanks of every kind, executed without delay, on moderate tems and in the best style.

We will keep constantly on hand and for sale Deeds, Constable's Bond's, Sheriff's Blank s, Executions, Subpœnas, Deeds with power to sell, Bonds, Bills Lading, &c.

We solicit orders from a distance, the postage on printed matter being light.

☞We would call particular attention to our stock of material for large Bills, which is probably unequalled in Upper Missouri. jy26

ON hands a large lot of superior canvassed hams, for sale low F. BURNES & CO. aug9 tf

DIBBLEE, WORK & MOORE

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

23 *Murray and* 27 *Warren sts., NEW YORK.*

Ezra R. Dibblee,
John C. Work,
Lansing C. Moore. oct11

JOB work of all kinds done at this Office nov 15

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!! STILL UNDAUNTED.

WE are now in receipt, and daily receiving, direct from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of goods, which we offer unhesitatingly, to those wanting to purchase, as one of the largest and best assorted stocks that has ever been brought to Parkville.

We have endeavored to please every one, that may call on us, both in quality, quantity, and style of goods.

Our goods were all purchased in the eastern cities, by two members of the firm, who took particular pains in selecting, the most fashionable goods, as well as the best quality of every article purchased, and we think the mere mentioning of the fact, of their having been purchased in the east, will be sufficient to satisfy those disposed to take a candid view of the markets, that we can be enabled to sell at as low prices, as any house in the upper country.

Our stock comprises a general assortment, consisting in part of a choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

which have been selected with the utmost care, and we think comprises the best assortment ever offered in Parkville.

To our lot of Dress Silks, all wool DeLaines, Cashmers, French Merinoes, German Meirnoes, Alpacas, and Lustres, we invite the attention of the Ladies in particular, as well as to our fine assortment of Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, Needle work, Collars, Under Sleeves, Embroidered Cuffs, &c., Our stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

is a complete one, embracing every kind and quality of Ladies and Gentleman's Hose and Gloves, also, Misses and Childrens Gloves and Hose. In

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we defy competion, either in quality or price.—Having bought our Boots and Shoes, direct from the manufactures, near Boston, we say without boasting, that we can offer as good bargains in this line, as can be met with, this side of Saint Louis. We are daily receiving additions to our stock of Boots and Shoes, and shall be enabled to produce any kind of an article that may likely be called for.

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY & TOOLS.

We have on hand nearly every thing that we could think of to purchase, and offer the best articles that could be found.

SADDLERY.

Our stock of Saddlery is also complete; consisting in part of Mens and Boys Saddles. Side Saddles, Bridles of all kinds, Martingales, Surcingles, Girths, Whips &c., &c.,

TIN WARE.

We shall constantly keep on hand a large stock, which we will sell at a small advance over cost.

CLOTHING.

From our stock of Clothing we shall be enabled to suit any one wanting to purchase ready made Clothing from the size of a Tom Thumb, to that of a Kentucky Porter, we paid particular attention to this part of our stock, endeavoring to procure none but the best articles, and of such make and material, as we could guarantee to our customers to be the best. Also a good assortment of Boys and Childrens Clothing.

HATS AND CAPS.

We have a great variety of Silk. Fur Cassimere, Wool and Beaver Hats, Silk, Plush, Cloth, Fur, Cotton and Woolen Caps.

We have also many other articles not here enumerated to which we would invite the attention of those, who have heretofore so liberally patronized us, and so all those who may feel desirous of ascertaining and deciding for themselves whether or not, goods that are purchased of the first hands in the eastern cities, can be sold lower than goods bought in St. Louis.

We do not here say that we can sell you goods at lower prices than you have ever bought them for, nor even that we "will sell you goods at twenty five per cent less than any house in Parkville."—Feeling satisfied that if you give us a call, and take a look through our stock, and examine our prices, that you will be convinced of our ability and disposition to be of some advantage to those who may favor us with their custom—and we would not be much surprised if you then come to the conclusion, that we do sell goods at twenty five per cent less, "than do some of our neighbors."

"We are not working under" the sign of the cheapest store in town, it is true, and admit the deep obligations under which this grateful community should be placed, especially should our long serving neighbors tread in the footsteps of former and illustrious predecessors, and we could not censure any one for harboring any such concentrated views, were it not that from our cradle we have been taught to consider man as a free thinker, and apt to consult his own interest, and in buying goods or selling produce, particularly to hunt out the place where he can get goods at the lowest prices, and at the same time obtain the highest price for his produce.

We shall, we trust never be so hard run to sell goods, as to be induced to cry out "Humbuggery against our neighbours, as some of our ancient friends have been compelled to do, in order to raise the wind," but we are willing to leave the matter to a candid community, to judge, and say where they can get, not the *most ancient*, but the most fashionable, best and cheapest goods.

We will at all times as heretofore pay the highest prices for all the products of the land.

Wheat, Hemp, Bacon, Lard, Dry Hides, Feathers, &c., &c., wanted.

We will during the fall and winter, have on hand a superior article of family flour fresh from the mill, which we will sell, or exchange for wheat at the mill rates. F. BURNES & CO.

oct18

COFFEE, molasses, mackerel and tars;
Teas, rice, and honey in jars;
Spices, glassware and nails;
Tobacco, crackers and pails;
Knives, forks, files and latches;
Door-locks, augees, screws and matches;
Domestics, silks, and laces;
Log-chains, hose, and traces;
Sugar—clarified, crushed and brown—
Truly the cheapest and best in town;
With saddles, blankets, harness and colla,
For all of which we want the dollars.

oct11 At M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

ALEXIS MUDD. G. L. HUGHES.

MUDD & HUGHES.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 35 Levee, and 70 Commercal Streets, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:

Jas. M. Hughes, Pres. Bank of Missouri.
Messrs. D. A January & Co., } St. Louis.
Messrs. Pomeroy, Benton & Co., }
Messrs. Doan, King & Co.
Robert Aull, Esq., Lexington Missouri.
Col. A. W. Doniphan, Liberty, Missouri.
Ringo & Dale, }
M. T. Summers & Co., } Parkville, Mo.,
M. Hord, }

N. B. Especial attention paid to sales of hemp.

New Goods.

WE are now receiving and opening a large, well selected and very desirable stock of Fall and Winter Goods, at our old stand, on Water street, where we are always on hand to attend to the Wants of our customers and friends. We need not say we have the largest stock in town, for others have said *they have*, and it would not look well in us to say so, though our stock is large. Neither will we say they were purchased in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and that consequently we can sell them lower than any one else. But this we do say, that we intend to sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST; therefore we shall expect our old friends (whom we have been serving long) to give a call before purchasing, as we have plenty of Goods, and we intend to sell them. We pay cash or goods for all kinds of country produce, at the Sign of the "Cheapest Store in Town."

oct11 M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

IN store and for sale 100 saks. salt jy26 M. T. & C. P. SUMMERS.

THURSTON'S AGUE PILLS, constantly on hand aug30 ASPLING & STEVENS.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

No. 11 *Locust street, between Main and Levee,* ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wheeling Paper Mills;
Steaubenville do;
New York Type Foundry:
Do. Printing Press Manufactory;
Lightbody's Printing Ink;
Prout's Fancy do;
Cincinnati Fancy Soap Manufacturing Co.;
Pittsburgh Flint-Glass Works;
Do. Green;
Do. Window,
Wheeling Glass Works;
Brighton Bucket Factory;
Krogen's Wooden-Ware Manufactory;
St. Louis Wash-Board Factory.

Proprietor of the St. Louis Improved Salamander Fire-proof Safe Factory. Purchasers are requested to call and examine prices, as we can and will sell lower than any other House in the West. [oct11] W. A. NELSON.

Parkville Lumber Yard.

H. M. WOODSMALL,

WOULD inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of building material, in the lumber line. Carpenters and builders are respectfully invited to call and give his stock of lumber and building material an examination before purchasing elsewhere. His assortment of Sash &c., is general.

HOUSE-CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

Being a practical architect himself and having constantly in his employ good journeyman carpenters he is prepared at all times to undertake and complete all jobs in his line in the latest and most fashionable style, and at the lowest prices.

WASHING MACHINES.

He is also manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the latest improved patent Washing Machines, which will be sold very low. sep13

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Diester, deceased, will apply at the next October term of the Platte County Probate Court for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

sep13 J. F. BROADHURST, Adm'r.

To Rent.

PRIVATE business compelling me to retire, I now offer for rent my large brick tavern on main street, in the town of Parkville, it has nine rooms, two halls and a good cellar. Said house is well adapted for a Hotel, and is the most eligible house in town. I will rent said house to any good man for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. sept13 FRANCIS BROWN, Jr.

To Creditors!

ALL those indebted to me on last year's account will please call and settle or they will, most positively, find their notes or accounts in the hands of the proper officer. R. A. RINCO.

aug23

RINGO & DALE,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

aug 23 PARKVILLE, MO.

For Sale.

TWO splendid large work Horses, two Indian Poney's, one Yoke Work Cattle, and a good new two horse Waggon. Apply to

aug2 tf M. T. SUMMERS.

100,000 BUSHELS Wheat wanted at our Mill, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

y29tf ASPLING & STEVENS.

BACON HAMS—A few thousand pounds of good Bacon Hams, for family use for sale low by ASPLING & STEVENS.

jy26 tf

HOUSE TO LET—A House with two rooms and a kitchen, suitable for a small family, and situated in a good neighborhood, can be had for a small rent by applying to

jy26 tf ASPLING & STEVENS.

FOR RENT,

OR Lease for a term of years a new Hotel which I am just finishing. It is eligibly situated and is the largest and most commodious Hotel West of St. Louis. It will be rented on reasonable terms to a good Tenant Apply to

jy26 GEO. S. PARKS

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

PARK & ASHBY

HAVE on hand a General assortment of Lumber, Doors, Sash, &c., &c.

Also—just received, 100 Bushels Cow Hair, all of which we offer for sale very low for cash.

We particularly invite the attention of Builders and others to our assortment of Lumber—Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Clear Stuff, and a variety of building materials. We are constantly receiving additions, and intend to keep our assortment full and complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

We are in Park's Stone Building jy20

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers wish to sell 40 acres of excellent land, situated in Platte County, 1 miles East of Parkville. It is heavily timbered and has first rate water. Apply to

J. F BROADHURST, or

y26 ISAIAH FORBION.

Blacksmith Wanted

A GOOD journeyman Black Smith can get employment by applying at my shop in Parkville

aug2 2w SAMUEL AKIN.

RINGO & DALE,

HAVE now on hand an extensive stock of goods, which they, will sell at exceedingly low prices, in order to make room for our fall supply. All we wish is, that our friends and customers will give us a call; we think we can offer such inducement that they will buy of necessity.—Our stock consists in part of the following articles.

DRESS GOODS, BAREGES AND BAREGE DE LAINES, TISSUES AND CHALLEYS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

together with other dress goods.

Swisses, Jaconets, Tarletons and Cambrics, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Thread and Linen Edgings and Insertings, French Worked Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves and Cuffs, all kinds of Linens, Cottonades, Tickings, Plaid Cottons, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cloth, Cassimeres and Satinets, Silk Satin and Marseilles Vestings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Hosiery, Ribbons and Trimmings, in fact all kinds of furnishing goods.

Also, a large lot of Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Glassware, together with a large and well selected Stock of Groceries.

Also, a large lot of ready made clothing.

We wish to buy all kinds of Produce, for which we will pay the highest market price, in cash or goods, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

jy 26 RINGO & DALE.

THEY TOOK MY BOOKS AWAY.

ALL persons having Books in their possession belonging to the undersigned, are requested to return the same immediately.

R. S. KELLEY.

F. BURNES & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, PARKVILLE, MO.,

WILL receive, Store, or forward Merchandise of all kinds at low rates. Hemp baled in a superior manner. aug2 tf

Wheat Wanted.

WE are not limited as to quantity, but we want all we can get, for which we will pay the highest price in cash, paid here or elsewhere.

aug2 tf F. BURNES & CO.

Preserved Citron.

A SUPERIOR article of Citron can be had at the store of ASPLING & STEVES.

aug9

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A large lot of boots and shoes, in store and for sale by

oct11 M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—In store and for sale cheap, a great variety of Fall and Winter Clothing.

oct11 M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

SALT—In store and for sale a large lot of sack and barrel salt.

oct11 M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

Burgoyne & Bueneman,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVING entered into partnership will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are now in receipt of one of the finest stocks of cloths, casmeres, satinets, vestings and trimmings of all kinds.

Also—A large assortment of select ready made clothing, coats, vests, pants, drawers, shirts, collars and a variety of other articles, all of which they offer lower than the lowest, and cheaper than the cheapest. At No. 18 on Old Main street, you will find some cloths and clothing hard to beat.

oct4 BURGOYNE & BUENEMAN.

More New Goods!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

WE are just receiving and opening a large and well selected and splendid assortment of fancy dry goods of every variety and style, together with a large and well assorted stock of boots and shoes, and every other description of goods usually kept in the market, all of which we are offering at very reduced prices for cash or country produce, or to punctual men on the usual time. Our goods have been selected with strict regard to the wants of the people of this section of the country. Our extensive acquaintance with the citizens of Platte and Clay Counties forbid an effort, on our part, of trying to humbug them, as do some of our neighbors, by telling that we can sell goods twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other house in Parkville, which every man will admit is nothing but humbugery of the deepest cast. We can sell goods without resorting to anything of the kind. Just call examine our stock before purchasing and if we fail to sell you it will all be O. K.

oct4 RINGO & DALE.

DRY GOODS, a large lot of Fall and Witern dry goods, woolen, cotton and dress goods &c for sale cheap by BRYAN & McCOMAS.

sept27

35 cases boots and Shoes that will fit every thing from a 7 foot Hoosier down to the smallest size, amongst others some very fine ladies boots entirely new style for sale low by

sept27 BRYAN & McCOMAS.

HATS AND CAPS a very large lot of Men and Boy's fall and winter hats and caps which we are determined to sell lower than any body else.

sept27 BRYAN & McCOMAS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, five hundred dollars worth of fall and winter clothing, selling cheaper than the Jews by

sept27 BRYAN & McCOMAS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, a very heavy stock just opened and going at very low prices by BRYAN & McCOMAS.

sept27

SHOT GUNS, half dozen double barrel shot guns, some very fine for sale low by

sept27 BRYAN & McCOMAS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, and Stationery for sale by sept27 BRYAN & McCOMAS.

JUST received and for sale an assortment of saddlery [oct4] RINGO & DALE.

FOR Sale—100 lb. Wool Rolls. RINGO & DALE.

WANTED 10,000 bushels corn, 5,000 bushels oats. RINGO & DALE.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the undersigned for the year 1852 will save money by coming forward and paying up immediately—further indulgence I cannot give—fair warning—this is the last notice—money I must have. W. W. DALE.

oct4

Produce Wanted.

WHEAT, hemp, lard, bacon, dry hides, beeswax and tallow, wanted at our store, for which we will at all times pay the highest prices going. [oct4] BRYAN & McCOMAS.

To Rent or Sale.

I WILL rent or sell my large stone Store-Room, on Main street, on favorable terms. Possession given 5th of November.

oct11--3t* J. BUSH.

IN store and for sale 100 Bbls. salt.

jy26 M. T. & C. P. SUMMERS.

Daguerreotypes.

MR. M. V. SNELL is now in Parkvilse prepared to take the best of pictures.

Rooms on Main Street with Dr. Hinson aug2t

Carpenters Tools.

THE best assortment in town can be seen at the Store of ASPLING & STEVENS.

aug9

COUNTRY janes, yarn socks, linseys, butter, eggs, etc., always bought and goods sold a little cheaper than any place else at the store of

oct4 BBYAN & McCOMAS.

B. S. Richards,

Manufacturer of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Platte City, Mo.

THE above articles are kept constantly on hand and are for sale at low prices. aug16 tf.

Dr. J. A. CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the people of Parkville, and the surrounding country:

Office on Main street, opposite the Brown House aug16 tf

Flour.

WE are now manufacturing at our Mill, from the New crop of Wheat, a superior article of Family Flour.

Also—fine and superfine Flour, in any quantity, can be had by applying to

aug9 ASPLING & STEVENS.

Three Cents Reward.

I HEREBY give notice to the public not to harbor or trust one John Bedsworth, who was a bound apprentice to me and whose term of service has not yet expired. The said apprentice left my premiees on 2d day of August last. The above reward will be given for any information from him.

Address [sep20 3w] AARON COX.

SADDLERY, 300 dollars worth custom made saddles, bridles &c. for sale very low at the cheap store of BRYAN & McCOMAS.

sept27

COFFE, 20 bags prime coffee which we are selling 8lb to the dollar

sept27 BRYAN & McCOMAS.

SUGAR, 25 barrels brown, crushed, loaf and clarified sugars, for sale at the cheapest store in town under the sign of

sept27 BRYAN & McCOMAS.

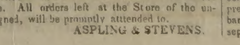
ADVERTISEMENTS for this paper must be handed in by Monday morning.

Lumber!

51,000 FEET sheeting for sale by ASPLING & STEVENS.

aug9

FOR PARKVILLE!



WE keep constantly on hand Steam Boat Bucket Plank, Wheel Arms, Fenders, &c. for Boats running regularly in the Missouri River.—We will saw bills for transient Boats at 24 hours notice. All orders left at the Store of the undersigned, will be promptly attended to.

aug9 ASPLING & STEVENS.

House and Lots for Sale.

I OFFER my Dwelling House, situated in the most desirable part of Parkville. The House is suitable for a large family, and has a beautiful and healthy location, and rents readily for one hundred dollars a year. In connexion with the house, are Ten Lots, all of which I will sell very low. Terms made to suit purchasers.

☞Enquire of JAMES M. KUYKENDAL, or of GEO. S. PARK, Parkville, or me in Platte City.

oct4—tf W. C. REMINGTON

Oxen! Oxen!!

THERE are in my possession in Kansas, two yoke of oxen, rescued from the Missouri river on the 27 September last, of the following description, to-wit a red and a red brindle, both five years old, marked with a crop off the right and an under bit off the left ear. The other yoke red and white—same age marked with a swallow-fork in the right and crop off the left ear; suppossd to be worth fifty-five dollars per yoke. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take it away. [oct4] P. M. CHOUTEAU.

Thankful for Past Favors.

B. F. NICKOLSON, he does repeat
At No. 9 on Old Main street,
His Saddlery you cannot beat,
Either on Main or Water street.

Gentlemen please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it to your interest, for he is determined to sell and that low.

oct4

L. D. BIRD, Weston. WM. H. MILLER, Parkville.

BIRD & MILLER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

jy 26

AUSTIN A. KING, Richmond. THOMAS H. STARNES, Parkville.

KING & STARNES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

WILL give their joint attention to all business entrusted to them in the Courts of Platte, Buchanan and Andrew Counties.

THOMAS ASPLING. RODERICK G. STEVENS

Aspling & Stevens,

STORACE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER STS., PARKVILLE.

ALL business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. jy26 1y

M. T. SUMMERS. T. W. DAVIS. C. P. SUMMERS.

M. T. SUMMERS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND dealers in Dry Goods, Grocercies, Hardware Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

AND IN FACT EVERY THING THE market requires, at the sign of the cheapest store in Town. M. T. SUMMERS & CO.

y 26 Water Street, Parkville, Mo.

CHEAP GOODS!

MASON HORD,

PARKVILLE MISSOURI,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

all of which he offers for sale at the lowest marke price for cash, or on time to punctual men. jy26

EDWARD BOYLE,

BOILER MAKER AND SHEET IRON WORKER.

Main Street, between, Cherry & Carr, ST. LOUIS MO.,

HAVING gone to a very great expense to erect *Machinery* for making Boilers on the Eastern plan, I am now prepared to furnish every variety of Boiler ten per centum cheaper than any other Establishment in the Western country. All who are in want of Boilers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Always on hand a variety of second hand Boilers. Sheet Iron Work and repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted.

sept6 3m

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Rowland Brown deceased, will apply at the next December term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of its administration on said estate.

sept6 A. G BROWN, Adm'r.

WANTED.

WHEAT, Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow-Linen, Eggs, Butter, Potatoes &c., &c,, in exchange for goods, or cash.

y26 ASPLING & STEVENS.

WANTED;

TO PURCHASE FOR THE CASH,

Hemp, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, and Dry Hides,

A word to the farmers, particularly those living adjacent to Parkville. All who have heretofore been in the habit of taking their produce to Weston Liberty and other towns in order to obtain better prices than they could get at home, are reminded that they have it now in their power to remedy that evil by calling at our Store, for we are determined, and we are upheld in it by every advantage that our neighboring towns posses, to pay as high prices for Wheat, Hemp, Bacon and other produce as can be obtained any where else, either in Platte or adjacent counties.

Having located ourselves in Parkville for the purpose of remaining our life time, and devoting our entire energy to the advancement of the interests of our customers, we flater ourselves that by pursuing a straight forward course to meet the approbation of our friends, and merit their business.—Our stock of merchandise is large, and varied, embracing almost every article that an be mentioned, and we have no hesitation in promising those who give us a call that they shall not complain of high prices or inferiority of goods.

Our stock of Groceries we can safely say comprises as good a selection of good articles as can be met with any where, in fact they cannot be beat.

Persons having produce to dispose of would do well to give us a call before selling

We are wanting to buy all the wheat we can, for which we will pay the highest price paid in cash by merchants of our neighboring towns. Sacks furnished. F. BURNES & CO.

aug2 tf

New Ferry.

THE subscriber having received license, and established a Ferry between Parkville and Nebraska Territory is now prepared, and will be at all reasonable hours ready to accommodate those who may wish to cross. His Boat is new and safe, under the charge of experienced Ferrymen, of sufficient capacity to take Waggons and stock of all kinds.

Persons wishing to cross the Missouri River will find it decidedly advantageous to make this their point.

It is the best point to cross and go down by Wyandott, Kansas, Westport to Independence. Travellers from the North and East going into the heart of Nebraska or to the Southwest part of this State or to Texas, will cross here and take the Military road south. They will find this the most direct road connecting the Northwest portions of the Mississippi Valley with the great South West. And it is the most eligible point to cross and take the Military road westward for those going to Santa Fe, Salt Lake, California and Oregon, and for those below, going to and from Fort Leavenworth and the new Fort on Kansas river.

jy26. JAMES M KUYKENDAL.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration, *de bonis non*, bearing date august 31, A. D. 1853, have been granted the undersigned, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county, Mo. on the estate of John Bolinger deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they shall be forever barred. L. R. STEPHENS, Adm'r,

sept6 *de bonis non.*

THE PIONEER STORE.

ASPLING & STEVENS,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, &c, &c.

THE fact of our having been engaged in the Mercantile business in Parkville for the last seven years is proof that we are the Pioneers of Parkville. We are now in receipt of a large and cheap assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which we now offer to the public at our old stand, at the lowest figures possible. Our object is to make quick sales, which we are determined to do by really putting our goods down as low as any house in this town can do.

Our old friends and customers who have heretofore so liberally patronized us, and all who come to our town are earnestly requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing, and we promise them they shall not go elsewhere to buy goods cheaper.

Our Stock consists of every variety of goods usually kept in a Town Store.

We are daily expecting a large stock of Goods from the City of Baltimore, which cannot be excelled for beauty and cheapness.

We expect the farmers of Platte to bring their WHEAT in to us, and we promise them that we will pay as high a price for ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, as our neighboring towns.

☞Don't forget when you come to town to call in at the PIONEER STORE of

jy2 ASPLING & STEVENS.

F. Burns & Co.,

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

AND THE PLACE TO OBTAIN THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

WE DO NOT wish to humbug the people with the oft told tale of selling goods for less prices than they can be manufactured for, yet we do wish to impress upon the minds of the people of Platte, this fact, that we purchase our goods in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and can make it to the advantage of any one wishing to purchase to give us a call All we ask is a fair trial of our disposition to advance the interests of our customers, by selling them good and cheap goods, and giving them the highest prices for their produce. We will always have on hand a large and well selected stock of the most fashionable

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE TIN WARE, GROCERIES, SADDLERY, BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS,

And every and anything else usually kept in a country store, which we promise shall be of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

We will at all times pay the highest market prices for all kinds of produce. Cash paid for Hemp, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Storage and Hemp Baleing.

y26 tf F. BURNS & CO.

BRYAN & McCOMAS,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

MAIN STREET, PARKVILL, MO.

WE are now opening one of the largest, best assorted and *positively* the cheapest lot of goods ever offered in the town of Parkville, to which we respectively invite the public to call and examine; well knowing that we can give satisfaction to all, both in quantity, quality and prices.

Our goods were bought in the St. Louis Market, in advance of the late rise on staple articles, and purchased on terms unequaled by any dealer in this county, and that long song and old story of buying in Philadelphia and New York which *some* of our mechants preach up is now found to be all *humbug*, as more than half the merchants who bought East this fall say the expense of getting goods here over run the profit.

Our stock will be found to comprise all and every article usually kept in country stores, and to say that we will sell as cheap or a little cheaper than any person in Town is no more than we intend to do. sept27

PARKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Miss Walker

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Parkville and vicinity, that she has opened a Seminary in a commodious room in Mr. Park's new Building, where she will attend to the instruction of Youth. She feels confident that her long experience as a teacher in the Eastern States, and the success which has uniformly attended her efforts to communicate instruction, will be a guarantee as to her ability to meet the expectation of those who intrust their Children to her care.

Miss Walker assures Parent and Guardian that her discipline is mild and gentle, yet firm; and that she gives the strictest attention to the manners and morals of pupils. Her instructions are thorough and her explanations so clear and simple that a love of study and a spirit of emulation, so necessary to successful progress, are soon developed.

The School commenced June 6th. Pupils will be received at any time during the term of twenty weeks. There will be no vacation until the close of the *second* term. Miss Walker is making arrangements to secure the services of accomplished teachers in drawing, vocal and instrumental music &c.,

TERMS.

For children commencing to memorize	$7,00.
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic	$9,00.
Natural and Mental Philosophy	$10,00
Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric and Algebra	$12,50.

No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing betweea James M. Kuykendal and James A. Burney is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to said Firm are to be paid over to James M. Kuykendal who will discharge all liabilities of the late partnership

JAMES M. KUYKENDAL.

Sept 3d 1853. JAMES A. BURNEY.

The copartnership heretofore existing betweea James A. Burney and myself being by mutual consent this day dissolved: This is to inform my old Patrons and friends that I still continue on the business at the old stand on water street.

sept6 JAMES M. KUYKENDAL.

Extraordinary.

ALL PERSONS indebtec to us are requested to make payment immediately to Mr. T. H. Starnes or they will certainly be sued. We are determined to settle up our business in Parkville without delay. YOUNG & RINGO.

sep20 tf

SALT.—A large lot just received and for sale low. [aug23] ASPLING & STEVENS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration, bearing date August 26, A. D. 1853 have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county Mo., on the estate of John W. Jones, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

sept27 W. W. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration, bearing date September 7, A. D. 1853, have been granted the undersigne by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county Mo., on the estate of Lewis W. Johnson, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claim against said estate, are requested to present for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

sept 7 W. W. WILLIAMS, Adm'r

LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, '53.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Thomas Jacks, has laid on our table, some noble apples. The Yellow Belfleur—the Porter—and the Pensylvania Redstreak, all of most Delicious flavor.

Mr. Jacks, informs us that he has a Winter Green tree, measuring about a foot in diameter, of thrifty growth which has been set out twelve years, from which he has gathered this season thirty five bushels of good sound winter apples, averaging, from 10 to 14 inches in circumference. No country in the world can beat this for fine fruit. If those who have neglected to set out orchards, will just call at friend J's. and look at his choice apples, they will be certain to order four or five hundred trees from the Nurserymen next spring.

[From the Agriculturist.]

New-York Cattle Market

Monday, Oct. 3d, 1853.

The number of cattle in market to-day greatly exceeds that reported on this day week. Sales were not so readily effected, and at rates a little lower than our last quotations. At the Washington Yard, Forty-forth street, there are nearly one thousand more cattle reported to-day than on last Monday. There was much hesitation on the part of buyers, and a prospect of a number being left over.

A lot of fifty Kentucky cattle, owned by Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Livingston Co., N. Y., which had been on exhibition at the State Fair at Saratoga, were offered, but were withdrawn for want of a buyer. The price demanded was about 10 cents per pound Last week, cattle of inferior quality to these were sold as high. There were several very superior lots in addittion to this one; 9 1-2 cents, however, was the highest figure, and the sales at this were limited.

The cattle at the Washington Yards are accounted for as follows: From Pennsylvania, on foot, 782; Virginia, on foot, 285; Ohio, on cars 528; Kentucky, on cars, 244; New-York State cattle on foot, 172; do. by cars, 867.

By the Hudson River Railroad, 1,054; by the Erie Road, 350; and by the Hudson River boats, 50.

By the Harlem Railroad there were received 210 Veals and 1,513 Sheep and Lambs; 176 Beeves, and 32 Shoats. By the Hudson River Railroad, 241 Sheep and Lambs.

The price of beef at the Washington Yards may be quoted as follows: For common beef, 7 1-2 and 8c.; good quality 8 1-2 and 9c.; extra, as high as 9 1-2.

There were few lots as as low 7 1-2 andthe number sold at 9 1-2 was also limited. The price of Shoats was from 6 and 6 1-2

At Browning's there was a good demand for sheep, and good prices obtained for select lots. The prices ranged from $2,75and $3,$4, $4,50 $5,70, and some as high as $6,75.

Lambs, $3 and 4.

McGraw sold a lot of fifty Sheep, raised by J. Mr. Coates Corland Co., N. Y., to Issac Gardener, at $675 each. This may be considered the highest price obtained. He sold small lots at $4, $5, $4 37 1-2, and $6 at $3.31.

Lambs were sold by the same broker at $2.12 1-2, $3.50 and $4 50.

At O'Brien's, Cows are reported at $25, $35, and $40; and Calves at from 5 and 6 c. per pound

At Chamberlin's Beeves are quoted at from 7 to 9 1-2c. per pound. Cows at $25, $40, and $65. Sheep at $3, $4.50 and a few as high as $7.—Lambs, $2, $3, and $4. Calves at 4 1-2 and 7c. Some of the Cattle here were small, and a good number remain on hand.

Baked Apples.—The person who has eaten baked sweet apples with milk needs no commendation of the article. But those who have tart apples only, may secure a delicious dish by the following process: Pare them, if thickskinned, cut out the largest portion of the core from one end, and place the fruit on well-glazed earthen dishes or pans, with the cored end upwards, and the cavity filled with refined powdered sugar. Then bake them.

Apple Sago.—One coffee-cup of sago, one quart of boiling water poured upon it, season with milk, lemon and sugar Pare and core as many apples as will stand in your dish, pour the sago over them and bake one hour. Serve with sugar and cream.

Minota Pudding.—A baker's loaf sliced, the crust taken off, laid upon a flat dish, and a custard poured over, as much as the bread will absorb; let it stand half an hour, then fry it.

Bird's-Nest Pudding.—Pare and core eight large apples, eight eggs, eight spoonfuls of flour, one quart of milk; place the apples in the dish, and pour the batter over them, and bake one hour.

Indian-Meal Short-Cakes.—Stir into a pint of sweet milk three well-beaten eggs, add a little salt and a half cup of butter, with sifted Indian meal to make a thicker batter; drop it from a large spoon upon buttered tins. Bake them in a quick oven. When they are a little browned, they are done. Send them to the table hot, and eat with butter.

Pine-apple Jelly.—Pare and grate the pine-apple, and put into the preserving pan with one pound of white sugar to every pound of fruit.—Stir it and boil it until it is well mixed, and thicken sufficently; then strain it and pour it into the jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jellies with papers wet in brandy; cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

Current Cakes.—A quarter of a pound of flour, two ounces of currants, six ounces of sugar, two eggs, milk enough to form a dough. Rub the butter, sugar and flour together with the fruit, which must have been washsed, picked and dried.

Buckwheat Cakes—The griddle on which cakes are baked should never be touched with grease—Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cake. Secondly,if a cooking stove be used, it fills the whole house with the smell of burnt grease—betraying what we are to have for breakfast.—Wash the griddle with hot soapsuds, scour it with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoonful of fine salt and a coarse cloth; it will then be ready to receive the cakes. Try it, and you will ever after follow the advice of an old housekeeper.

Carriage Moss.—Wash and pick a tablespoonful of Irish moss, and put it into a tin cup; pour on it half a pint of boiling water, and set it on a stove or coals for a short time; when it is all dissolved, add sugar and nutmeg to taste. This may be made with milk to resemble custard, and is wonderfully nourishing and delicate. Delicate infants may be fed on it when they will take no other nourishment.

Ruta Baga Pudding.—One and a half pints of pulped ruta bagas, two spoonfuls of wheat flour, four eggs, half a pint of milk, and one tablespoonful of butter. The pan greased and floured, and baked with a quick fire.—[Prairie Farmer.

Domestic Animals of California.

Of the domesticated animals of California the species are few. The dogs, of which every Indian village could boast, are from six to twenty, of various sizes. They all have the same kind of barking or yelping as our dogs in these Eastern States have, but much less manners.

I saw but few hogs; they were, however, fine looking porkers. I saw no sheep, except such as were brought there since 1850.

The ass, to the poor Mexican, is every thing.—In color they are red-gray mostly, but sometimes black and white, and of all sizes, from that of a large dog to that of a small mule. They were quite plentiful in the southern part of California. They all appeared gentle and of great endurance, carrying enormous loads in proportion to their size. The Mexicans haul their wood on them by two wooden hooks on either side, which support the wood; and in this manner I have seen a poor little donkey carry a load in bulk quite equal to himself.

The next inimportance is the mule,and, as beasts of burden, they are in the first rank. Their color is from light chestnut to dark brown chestnut, and black; varying in size from a large ass up to a good-sized horse; and there largest seemed to partake more of the nature and disposition of the horse, while, as they became less in size, they were more mulish, until they come near down to the ass, and then I thought them to be more gentle and less spirited too. They seemed to enjoy themselves as well under hard treatment as any way. The Mexicans put from 200 to 400 lbs. upon a mule, and then drive it thirty to forty miles per day. From those that I saw, I should think mules in general are better for carrying or hauling loads than any other animal we have.

As to the California horses, I have not much to say, for they are in no way to be compared to our common breeds; their general color is not so good, nor is their form or size. They are slow and hard trotters, stiff and awkward galloppers, more like a cow's gallop than that of a horse. But there are few exceptions, although I never saw any that would compare with descriptions that I have seen in print; and yet I have seen them by thousands, and once by the hundred thousand. It is said some of the Californians, both native and adopted, will not ride any thing else, however, if they can get a horse, either by buying or begging; and too often neitheir way is tried, if the horse can be got by theft.

Neat cattle were very plenty in the southern part of California, running in immense wild herds, mostly with herdsmen or Indians to keep them within one or two days' ride of their owners, and at the same time keep them near the best pasture or oats. I saw one herd that was very thickly scattered over some ten square miles. There must have been hundreds of thousands in that herd.—There seems to be two breeds, one small, with short legs and bodies, black, brown, chestnut, and white, and with all these colors mixed variously. There was nothing worthy of attention about them, except their ferocity when excited. A bull, from three years upwards, will not hesitate to attack any other animal, the grizzly bear not excepted.

The other breed or variety is taller, longer and heavier every way, as well as lighter-colored.—The cows, too, of this breed had the appearance of being the best, not only in quantity but quality of milk. They were better-looking, too, than the males of their own breed, when size alone is considered, but they are wanting in nice points for a good cow, as they look, at a short distance, like a long-legged, long-bodied, and very gaunt ox.—Their horns are very long and large. I saw some of this breed that had been so much tamed as to allow of being yarded, and tied head and foot for the purpose of milking. They were much better-looking than the wild ones, except the thick neck and heavy horns. Their milk is sweet-flavored and rich; their calves grow fast. Towards the close of the dry season the cattle get to look as gaunt as grayhounds, and are almost as good runners. I saw one at the trial on day.

A Mexican drover sold a lot to a butcher, and was to deliver them in the slaughter-yard, but as soon as they got near enough to smell the blood, they became enraged and frightened, and, as an Oregonian says, "put out." A very longlegged heifer started for open ground, and through a flat, where some scores of miners were engaged. Such scampering and jumping one seldom sees as there was among the gold hunters for a few seconds,until the cow was far away from them, with the drover, who was well mounted, in close pursuit.—The ground was well contested, but, by some cause, the drover shot ahead, and no sooner was this accomplished than the heifer made for horse, or rider, or both, so that the drover seemed as anxious to get away from the heifer as she had been to get away from him before; and now a new scene or race commenced. The horse being urged by his rider—and for his own safety we thought too—made smart time, and kept away until the cow gave up, and turned back for her mates. As soon as the drover saw that, he turned too, and then for the reverse chase. The drover used his lasso this time, and whenever he got near enough, the way that he plied the lank sides of the cow with his lasso brought her to terms and to the yard in good time, not only to his own satisfaction, but greatly to the amusement of all beholders, who pronounced it the best race of the season.

Neat cattle afforded the chief articles of export before the gold discovery, but their price was not over the value of the hide, tallow, and horns; now, however, the table is turned, and these parts are of little or no value, the flesh being all of any consequence. The above comprise all the domesticated animals, in California at the end of 1850.

There are many wild animals, some new to this part of the country. Of reptiles, birds, and fowl, I saw many new to me. Of the fowl, the wild goose will be of much consequence for years; and they are the most abundant, too, by far. There are three varieties, but the most abundant were those resembling our old domastic gray goose.—Some were white wings were the most beautiful while in the air. The two years that I was there, the air appeared full of them at the time of migration. The quail was the next most abundant of the birds, and they were in countless flocks.

J. H. D.

Rural Axioms.

An axe costing $2, with which a laborer may cut fifty cords of wood a month, is cheaper than one costing $1, with wihich he can cut only forty cords.

A 'cheap plow' at $5, costing in one season $3, in repairs, and three more in lost time to teams, men, and by retarding crops, is a dearer plow than one costing $10, requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for $10, whose milk but just pays for keeping affords less profit than one costing $30, giving double the value of the milk afforded by the low-priced one.

A common dasher-churn at $2, used one hundred times a year, is not as economical a purchase as a Kendall churn at $4 requiring but half the labor to work it.

A ten-acre field, costing but $50 per acre, and ditched, manured, and improved at $50 more, so as to give double the value in crops, is much more valuable and profitable than twenty acres unimproved, costing the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE!

THE PUBLISHER OF

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER,

ENCOURAGED by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his paper for the last seven years, and believing that the great reduction of postage will materially aid in extending the circulation of

THE FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER

has spared neither pains nor expense to make his popular journal still more worthy of public patronage. He has just put up

A NEW STEAM POWER PRINTING PRESS

which was manufactured to order with an especial view to improve the mechanical appearance of the Paper. He has contracted with a new firm to furnish a better article of paper than heretofore used. It is to be manufactured on Fourdripier's machines expressly for "Scott's Weekly Paper." He has decorated the paper with

ENTIRELY NEW TYPE, A NEW HEADING AND NEW VIGNETTE CUTS,

increased the width of the columns, and extended the size of the paper. It is now pronounced, by all who have seen it, to be the Handsomest and Cheapest Paper in the Union.

THE CONTENTS

of the Paper will continue to be of the highest order of excellence. Preparations have been made which enable the publishers to assure the public that it will never be behind with important news; and arrangements have been effected with some of the ablest story writers in the country: both male and female, for

A SERIES OF FIRST RATE STORIES,

on a variety of subjects, in which however, incidents connected with the Revolution will constitute a prominent theme There are now on hand original articles from the first writers in the United States, several of which are

ILLUSTRATED NOUVELLETES,

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Scott's Weekly Paper has won wide fame as an interesting and instructive Family Newspaper, devoted to all the interests of trade and business, to light literature, and the various matters which contribute to the formation of a complete Family Fireside Companion, in which amusement and instruction predominate. Its Original Domestic Stories have acquired for it a wide popularity, and as a vehicle of the earliest News, it possesees a worth not exceeded by any other paper of its character in the United States. It publishes Valuable Receipes and Usetul Hints for Housewifery, Cooking, Preserving, Cleaning Furniture, etc., etc.—It is a Moral Instructor for Youth, and contains more really useful information than any other journal. Chronological Tables of Historical Events, Scintillations of History, Biographies of Distinguished Men of the past and present Century. Valuable Essays on Important Scientific, Philosophic, and Useful Subjects, Records of New Inventions, etc. etc., form part of its regular contents.

Scotts Weekly Paper has reached a circulation unparallelled in the history of similar undertakings It owes its success to the fact, that it presents more reading matter, of a better quality, in a more elegant style, and at a cheaper rate than any other publication; and that its literary and news contents have met the wants of the American people, by combining interest, instruction, and amusement to a degree hitherto unequalled. Every possible effort will be made to increase its merit in proportion to its constantly increasing circulation and success.—It is only by publishing a very large edition that a journal of the size and character of Scott's Weekly Paper can be afforded at its extremely low price; and this large circulation the publisher intends to maintain.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year,	$2 00
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And one to the getter up of the club.

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Postage must be paid on all letters sent us. is required, too, by the present postage law, that subscribers to weekly newspapers, to avail themselves of the cheap postage' must pay quarterly in advance. The postmasters, who are authorised agents for Scott's Weekly Paper, will explain the rates.

Copies of "Scott's Weekly Paper" will be sen as specimens to any address desired.

Address ANDREW SCOTT, Publisher,
jy26 No. 111 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

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THE June Number commences the Fourth Year and Seventh Volume of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. It has now reached a monthly edition of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand copies: and the demand for it is still increasing with greater rapidity than ever. This unparalleled and unexpected success has compelled the Publishers to resort to extraordinary means for printing the work with the requisite rapidity, and at the same time preserving the typographical elegance by which it has always been distinguished. It is now *electrotyped* by a new process, which makes it easy to print any number of copies from the same plates, without in the least impairing the clearness and beauty of the impression. The Publishers desire to repeat their cordial acknowledments to the Press and the Public for the extraordinary favor which has thus far attended their efforts to interest and instruct the great body of the intelligent reading American people: and to renew their assurances that every possible effort will be made to increase still further the claims of their Magazine upon public favor and support. It will continue to present, at the cheapest price, the most interesting and instructive literary matter, original and selected, domestic and foreign, in the most elegant and convenient style, and accompanied by the finest pictorial illustrations, which a lavish expenditure of money can command. They appeal with confidence to the past, as a guarantee that their promises for the future will be abundantly fulfilled.

Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the Magazine by mail, either from the Publishers, the Booksellers, or the Periodical Agents at *three cents a number*, or *thirty-six cents a year postage*, payable at the post office where it is received.

Each Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the month. The Volumes commence with the numbers for June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any Number.

Terms.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Six Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars per year. Numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Three Cents.

The Publishers would give notice that they have no Agents for whose contracts they are responsible. Those ordering the Magazine from Agents or Dealers must look to them for the supply of the Work. jy26

The People's Furniture Halls.

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THE Subscribers invite attention to their stock of Furniture, which has been selected with particular reference to the Country Trade, and consists in part of the following articles:

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2 doz common Cane Seats "
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Our Rooms are situated in Park's Stone building Water street, East of the branch. jy26

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20 " cape aloes.	20 " soc "
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25 " " assafoetida;	20 " " myrrh;
10 " turkey opium	10 " English calomel
20 " American calmomel	
10 " English and American blue mass;	
1 " Iodine	5 lbs Iodide Potash;
5 " chloroform;	50 oz quinine;
20 " sugar lead;	6 doz Bushton & Charless codliver Oil;
25 " E I arrow root;	
20 " carb ammonia;	
10 " corrosive sublimate;	5 lbs red percipitate;
25 " yds adhesive plaster;	10 " aqua ammonia;
	10 " sulph'ic ether;
15 " spt. nitre dulcis;	100 " madder;
25 " indigo;	20 " race ginger;
20 " Tapioca;	25 " sago;
200 gal. linseed oil,	100 gal. fish oil;
200 " turpentine;	20 " copal varnish;
20 " japan varnish;	10 " coach varnish;
10 " leather-varnish;	10 " patent Furniture varnish;
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aug9tf F. M. McDONALD.

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From all sides has come the spontaneous acknowledgement, that the "Home Gazette" has thus far been the PUREST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER published in the United States; but with this testimony has also come the over and over again repeated wish that we would reduce the club prices so low that persons of the most moderate means could, by forming large clubs, procure

THE HOME GAZETTE FOR $1;

the price at which so many papers can now be obtained. To this desire we have yielded, and have also reduced the whole range of Club Prices, so that as small a number as four persons, by joining in a club, can get the paper for $1 25 each.

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T. S. ARTHUR, EDITOR,

has entire control of the paper; that not a line goes in without his supervision; and that he is, therefore, responsible for all that appears therein. So that just the same confidence felt in him by the public as a sound and safe moral teacher, may be felt in his "Home Gazette," which is emphatically a Supporter of Religion and Virtue, and the conservator of good morals and social well-being

In conducting the "Home Gazette," the editor's aim is, to blend the entertaining, the useful, and the instructive together in such a way as to secure a high degree of interest, and yet at the same time instruct and elevate both the intellect and the affections.

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Choice Original and Selected Poetry.
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Brief Reviews and Notices of New Books.
Youth's Column and Children's department.
Hints for Housekeepers.
Humorous and Entertaining Articles, etc., etc.

Besides a great variety of articles on all subjects, particularly adapted for FAMILY READING.

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As heretofore, the original contributors to the "Home Gazette" will be among the best writters of our country.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum,	$2 00
Four copies "	5 00
Thirteen copies, "	16 00
Twenty copies, "	20 00

Thus it will be seen, that where a club of twenty unite, and take the "Home Gazette," the price paid by each subscriber will only be $1 a year, while the get er-up of the club will receive a copy in addition for his trouble.

Postmasters, and others, who wish to make up clubs of twenty at $1 each, can, in order to facilitate the reception of the paper by those who first enter the club, send $10 for ten copies, and the remaining $10 when the club is full, at which time the extra copy, for getting up the club, will be forwarded. T. S. ARTHUR,
jy26 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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A PAPER FOR THE MILLION,

It contains the foreign and domestic news of the day, so condensed as to enable us to give the greatest possible amount of intelligence. No advertisements are admitted to the paper, thus offering the entire sheet, which is of

THE MAMMOTH SIZE,

for the instruction and amusement of the general reader. An unrivalled corps of contributors are regularly engaged, and every department is under the most finished and perfect system that experience can suggest, or money produce. Lacking neither the means nor the will, we can lay before our hundreds of thousands of readers an

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration, bearing date August 26, A D. 1853, have been granted the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county Mo, on the estate of John W. Jones, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claim against said estate, are requested to present for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

sept27 W. W. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given,that letters of administration, bearing date September 7, A D. 1853, have been granted the undersigne by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county Mo., on the estate of Lewis W. Johnson, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claim against said estate, are requested to present for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

sept 7 W. W. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration bearing date October 5th, 1853, have been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte County, Missouri on the estate of Susannah Brown, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate, and if said claims are not presented within three years, they may be forever barred.

oct25-4w JOSIAH BROWN, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersign has obtained from the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county, Missouri, letters of administration on the estate of Samual Brown, senior, deceased, bearing date 13th of October, 1853.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they may be forever barred.

oct25-4w JOSIAH BROWN, Adm'r.

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FINE, Super Fine, and Family Flour, for sale at whole sale and retail by
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THE

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PARKVILLE, MO., BY

PARK & CUNDIFF,

WILL GIVE to its readers in as short and concise a manner as possible the most valuable information, on the following topics:

We shall give the general news of the day from all quarters, both in our own and foreign countries, and all political movements both at home and abroad. We shall notice Congressional and Legislative reports, proceedings of public meetings, and whatever may be of importance to the community. We shall endeavor from time to time to furnish eading articles upon all matters of importance to the dweller in the Missouri valley.

The Political principles will be Democratic.—The Editors hold to free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgement and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope so to conduct our paper, that even those who differ from us in politics will take it on account of the other useful matter it contains. In the personal politics of the day, we shall follow the scriptural rule "By their Fruit ye shall know them." We may ask the candidate the following inconvenient questions. Has he conducted his own affairs with skill and discretion? Thereby affording a guarantee that he will conduct public affairs ably? Has he the requsite Intelligence, the Information, the Ability, and the Integrity?—Has he lent a helping hand to lay well the foundations of our Republican Institution? Has he contributed to build the schoolhouse? Does he visit the school and advocate the cause of Education? Does he contribute to build the churches in his neighborhood and use every means in his power to extend knowledge and moral principles among the people? Is he a friend of Internal Improvement? Is he wide awake and ready to compass sea and land to advance the Interest of his country? and after weighing in the balance with these questions if he is found wanting, we shall lay him aside. We shall endeavor to perpetuate the good gained by past experience and avoid the evils that have grown up. Our object will be to enlighten and elevate public sentiment and to infuse into society purer principles of action. To discountenance interference with the local institutions of our country and to substitue reason and enlightened, liberal and candid judgement for prejudice and personal detraction in all our discussions. We shall not confine our Patriotism to sectional limits but inculcate the purest devotion to the American Union. Situated on the Western Borders of Missouri, looking out upon the beatiful Groves and Prairies of Nebraska now inviting the hand of civilization, we shall keep our readers informed of all matters of interest there, as the country opens for settlers.—It is hardly realized that half of the American Territory lies West of us and is opening to American Citizens, and that places once classed as deserts for want of timber, are fertile and ready for the abode of man, only requiring him to raise his timber. Whatever of interest shall transpire in the Valley of Missouri, and the vast regions westward as new sections open for settlement, and new communities spring up we shall duly chronicle, and faithfully report the progress of civilization up the Missouri and Westward.

The current literature of the day will not be neglected. Liberal extracts will be made from our best reviews and Magazines, keeping in view a high moral tone. New works, and the new inventions will be noticed. There is now in the west an intelligent class of ladies requiring a peculiar literature. Special pains will be taken to publish the best productions of female writers, in prose and poetry, to give biographical sketches of illustrious females, to inform them in all the domestic and rural arts, and to select from the news and literature of the world those facts and ideas suitable to their taste and genius, thus to point the path of their true destiny.

Subjects connected with scientific and practical agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, farm buildings, cotages, fruit trees, flowers, landscape and kitchen gardening, and the rearing of stock, will constitute a leading feature in the columns of our paper.

We shall select articles for the Industrial Luminary from the best agricultural Journals of the day and articles from Practical writers on the above topics will enrich its colums.

Occasionally a column or more of the paper, will be given to an extensive review of the markets, the present and probable prices of produce, grain cattle, provisions lumber, &c.; and commerce and intercommunication will receive that attention its importance demands. Communications from practical business men are solicited, and if we can enlist an able corps of correspondents united with untiring industry on our part, we shall be able to keep pace with American progress to open to view the vast resources of Upper Missouri and make our paper truly an Industrial Luminary.

LUMINARY JOB OFFICE.

WE HAVE just received from St. Louis a complete stock of JOB TYPE, and are now prepared to execute printing of any size, in a style unsurpassed in Upper Missouri. Our Job Type are entirely new, and comprise the latest styles, from those suitable for very large bills, to fine card and Circular type. We have now about 50 different styles of type in the office, including a full supply suitable for Book and Pamphlet work Also a variety of cuts and borders.

Our stock of paper is of a quality superior to that generally used, and we know that we can give satisfaction in the execution of any work confided to us.

Fancy colored inks and Bronzes always on hand. and work executed in several colors, or in Gilt, if desired,—ALSO IN GOLD LEAF AND FOIL.

Pamphlets,	Business Cards,
Briefs,	Professional Cards,
Circulars,	Horse Bills,
Funeral Notices,	Hand Bills,
Ball Tickets,	Dray Tickets,

And Blanks of every kind, executed without delay, on moderate tems and in the best style.

We will keep constantly on hand and for sale Deeds, Constable's Bond's, Sheriff's Blanks, Executions,Subpœnas, Deeds with power to sell, Bonds, Bills Lading, &c.

We solicit orders from a distance, the postage on printed matter being light.

☞ We would call particular attention to our stock of material for large Bills, which is probably unequalled in Upper Missouri. jy26

ON hands a large lot of superior canvassed hams, for sale low F. BURNES & CO.
aug9-tf